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ISCELLANEOUS.

MASSILLON.

This distinguished preacher raised himself by his talents from a state of obscurity, to be the high-ornament of the age in which he lived, both for eloquence and piety. His most celebrated sermon that on the small number of the elect, which occasioned many of his auditors to rise from their seats, struck with the horror of not being of the number. The following is a few of the most striking passages of this admirable discourse.

[Saturday Mag.]

"If you know to what obligations the title of Christian, which you wear, binds you; if you understand the holiness of your state; how much it prescribes to you a faithful, a continual vigilance, precaution against the temptations of sensual gratifications; in a word, conformity to Jesus Christ crucified; if you could comprehend it; if you could consider, that before loving God with all your heart and all our strength, a single desire which does not relate to him would defile you; if you could comprehend this, you would find yourself a monster before his eyes. What would you say of obligations so holy, and manners so profane? a vigilance so continual, and a life so careless and dissipated? a love of God so pure, so full, so universal, and a heart always a prey to a thousand affections, either strange or criminal? If it be thus, O my God! who can then be saved? Few people, my dear audience; it will not be you, unless you are changed! it will not be those who resemble you; it will not be the multitude.

"Who then can be saved? Do you wish to know? It will be those who work out their salvation with fear; who live amidst the world, but who live not as the world.

"Who can be saved? That Christian woman, who, confined to the circle of her domestic affairs, educates her children in faith and piety, leaving to the Almighty the decision of their destiny; who is adorned with chastity and modesty; who does not sit in the assembly of the vain; who does not make for herself a law of the foolish customs of the world, but corrects those customs by the law of God, and gives credit to virtue by her rank and example.

"Who can be saved? That faithful man, who, in these degenerate days, imitates the manners of the primitive Christians, whose hands are innocent and body pure; that vigilant man, who has not received his soul in vain, but who, even amidst the dangers of high life, continually applies himself to purify it; that just man, who does not use deception towards his neighbour, and who owes not to doubtful means the innocent increase of his fortune; that generous man who loads with benefits the enemy who wishes to destroy him, and injures not his rivals, except by superior merit; that sincere man who does not sacrifice truth to a contemptible interest, and who knows not how to please in betraying his conscience; that charitable man who makes of his house and credit the asylum of his brethren, and of his person the consolation of the afflicted; that man who uses his wealth for the benefit of the poor; who is submissive in afflictions, a Christian in injuries, penitent even in prosperity.

"Who can be saved? You, my dear hearers, if you will follow these examples. Behold! these are the people who will be saved; but these certainly do not constitute the greatest number.

"There is perhaps no person here, who cannot say to himself, 'I live as the majority, as those of my rank, of my age, and of my condition.' I am lost if I die in this state. But what is more calculated to frighten a soul, to whom there remains still something to be done for its salvation? Nevertheless, it is the multitude who tremble not,

Only a small number of pious persons work out their salvation with fear; all the rest are calm. One knows in general, that the majority of mankind are lost, but he flatters himself that after having lived with the multitude, he will be distinguished from them in death; each one puts himself in the case of chimerical exception, each augurs favourably for himself. And it is on this account that I address myself to you, my Brethren, who are here assembled. I speak no more of the rest of men; I regard you as if you alone were upon the earth; and behold the thoughts which occupy and terrify me. I suppose that this is your last moment, and the end of the universe; that the heavens are going to open over your heads, Jesus Christ to appear in his glory in the middle of this temple; and that you are assembled here only to expect him, and as trembling criminals, to whom he is going to pronounce a sentence of pardon, or a decree of eternal death: because it is in vain for you to flatter yourselves, that you shall die better than you are at this time. All those designs of change which amuse you now, will amuse you even to the bed of death; it is the experience of all ages: every thing that you will then find new in yourselves, will be perhaps an account, a little greater than that which you would have to render on this day; and from what you would be, if he should come to judge you in the present moment, you can almost with certainty decide what you will be at departing from this life. But I demand of you, and I demand of you struck with horror, not separating in this point my lot from yours, and putting myself in the same state in which I wish that I should be. I ask you, then, if Jesus Christ should appear in this temple, in the midst of this assembly, the most august in the world, for the purpose of judging us, in order to make the just discrimination between the good and the bad, do you believe that the majority of us, who are here assembled, would be placed on the right? Do you believe that the number would be equal? Do you believe that he would find here even ten pious men, which the Almighty could not formerly find in five populous cities? I demand of you: you are ignorant of it; and I am ignorant of it myself. Thou alone, O my God! knowest those who belong to thee. But if we know not those who belong to him, we know at least that sinners do not belong to him. But who are the faithful ones here assembled? Titles and dignities ought to be counted as nothing; you will be deprived of them before Jesus Christ. Who are they? Many sinners who do not wish to be converted; still more who wish it, but who defer their conversion; many others who are converted only to fall again into sin. In fine, a great number, who believe they have no need of conversion; these are the reprobates. Retrench these four sorts of sinners from this holy assembly; for they will be retraced from it on that great day.

"Appear now, ye just; where are you? Remains of Israel, pass to the right; wheat of Jesus Christ, separate from this straw destined to the fire: O God! where are thy elect? And what remains for thy lot?"

From the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

Observations on the Florida or Gulf Stream.

One of the most singular phenomena in hydrography, is that perpetual current of water flowing out of the Gulf of Mexico, along the coast of Florida, into the Northern Atlantic, commonly, among seamen, called the Florida or Gulf Stream. Various attempts have been made to account for this celebrated current, and as it is an object of general interest in natural history, we conceive it will gratify some of our readers to present them with a concise view of those causes which appear the most rational.

It is known, that the tides in the ocean are produced by the combined actions of the sun and moon, causing the waters, in general, when their course is not obstructed by continents, islands, &c. to take a westerly direction. The winds in

the tropical climates, from nearly the same cause, blow generally the same way. It is also observed by navigators, that when a wind blows for any length of time, in a given direction, the waters of the sea move in the same direction, forming a current, at least at the surface; more or less strong, according to circumstances; setting in that direction.

The whole body of the waters of the Atlantic, then, must have a general tendency to move from the coasts of Europe and Africa, towards the shores of America, which must be modified in its effects; according to the different conformations of the coasts and other combining circumstances. If we examine the coast of North America, we shall find, that its direction is nearly that of the meridian, or north and south, at least from about New York to Cape Sable in East Florida. Therefore, the mass of waters coming from the east, will strike it nearly at right angles, which, after high water, will gradually retire into the ocean towards the east, without producing any considerable current along the coast, or any accumulation in a particular place, as it otherwise would have done, if that coast had been more oblique to the direction of the tide, though the Bahama Islands, and shallows, must prove a considerable obstruction to the flood-tide setting directly westerly, near Florida, and will have some tendency to cause it to flow more to the north.

If we now turn our attention to the northern coast of South America, we shall find that it follows nearly the direction of a parallel of latitude, or east and west, and of course, very oblique to the tide coming from the east; and therefore, it is natural to suppose, that a current will be produced, setting westward from Cape St. Roque, along the shores of Guiney, Cumana, Terra Firma, the Musquito Shore, &c. towards Cape Catouche in Yucatan. This, indeed, is verified by observation, for it is found, that the flood tide combined with a current, runs along these coasts, generally at about the rate of two or three miles an hour. This current setting along the Caribbean Sea, will enter the Gulf of Mexico between Cape Antonio, in Cuba, and Cape Catouche in Yucatan, and must, of course, raise the waters of that gulph, to a considerable height above the general level of the ocean. A part of these waters, after the time of high water, will fall back into the Caribbean Sea; and there actually has been observed a current off Cape Antonio, setting eastward along the south coast of Cuba. Indeed it has been asserted by Captain Manderson, of the royal navy, in his Observations on the Gulf Stream, that the waters about Cape Antonio, "move sometimes one way, sometimes another, and are sometimes stationary," which may be expected, according as it is flood tide, ebb-tide, or high water.

From what we have already advanced, it is clear that the waters between Cuba and Yucatan, must be higher than those between Cuba and Florida; and, therefore, the mass of waters carried into the Gulf of Mexico, in the manner already mentioned, must flow out between Cuba and East Florida. If we also take into consideration the number of great rivers, and among them the Mississippi, itself like a sea, that falls into the Gulf of Mexico, which is, comparatively speaking, small, their waters must endeavour to extend themselves over a portion of sea greater than that gulph; and since, from the accumulation of water coming from the Caribbean Sea, depending on causes already pointed out, the waters of the Mississippi, and other rivers, falling into the Gulf of Mexico from the west and north, cannot extend themselves over that sea towards the south, they must flow along its northern shore towards the east. That the waters of great rivers do flow to a considerable distance into the ocean, can be easily proved. In Columbus's first voyage to America, he found his vessel in fresh water, at the mouth of the Orinoco, before he discovered land, whence he inferred, he was near some great continent, which alone could produce such a stream. In Macleod's voyage to

China, a stream of fresh water was found at a considerable distance from the shores of Java, and the British fleet, which blockaded Toulon, occasionally took in fresh water at the mouth of the Rhone, at a considerable distance from land. Hence, then, it is clear, that the streams of large rivers flow a considerable way into the ocean. The Mississippi, and other large rivers which fall into the Gulf of Mexico, must, therefore, in some direction or other do the same. But since a current of water flows generally into the Gulf of Mexico, between Yucatan and Cuba, the waters of the Mississippi cannot flow out in that direction; they must, therefore, with more or less velocity, flow out between Cuba and Florida. This, combining with the superabundant waters of the ocean collected in the gulph, flowing round between Cuba and Cape Sable in Florida, is, by the north-west shores of Cuba, the Bahama Isles, and banks, turned round the eastern shores of East Florida, and must set northward along the east coast of America, with considerable velocity, constituting what is called the Florida or Gulf Stream. This conclusion is verified by observation; for the waters in the Gulf Stream in the greater part of its course to the north of the Bahama Islands, are found, by the thermometer, to be warmer than those of the sea immediately bordering on it, whence they must come from a warmer climate, and, when chemically examined, to possess a less degree of saltness, and therefore must consist chiefly of fresh water. Hence, from these two causes, namely, the current formed by the flood tide setting in between Cuba and Yucatan, and the fresh water from the Mississippi, and other large rivers falling into the Gulf of Mexico, combined and modified in the manner we have described, and not either of them separately, as has been sometimes affirmed, making its escape northward, along the eastern coast of America, we think, it will evidently appear, is derived the true cause of the Gulf Stream. Hence, too, the circular motion of the waters in the northern Atlantic, and other phenomena, attempted to be established by Humboldt, will receive a satisfactory solution.

NAUTICS

THE JEWS.

There are, it is said, 6,592,000 Jews in the world—3000 of whom live in the United States; one million in Poland; 500,000 in Germany, and 50,000 in England. The number of Jews in the days of Solomon did not exceed 7,000,000, so that they have not diminished much.

AGRICULTURAL.



From the Saturday Magazine. On the proper season for Topping and Blading Indian Corn, also on the Cultivation of Turnips among the Corn.

[Read August 21, 1821.] Rockland Place, 8th Mo. 23d.

Being desirous of promoting the laudable views of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, in obtaining and diffusing knowledge upon this very interesting subject; I have been induced to state my experience on the subject of raising turnips among Indian corn, as also the early topping and blading of the corn, which took place in the year 1817, and has since been confirmed, so far as respects the culture of turnips among my corn.

The following I have taken from my memorandum book, under date 11th mo. (Nov.) 25th, 1817:

Having ascertained from experiment, that very fine turnips can be raised among Indian corn, merely by sowing the seed over the fresh ploughed ground on giving the corn the last dressing, which was given to mine the 18th day of the seventh month last; I had turnip seed sown on the following day, the 19th. Many of the turnips produced from these seeds, which were pulled in the 11th mo. following, weighed from four to seven pounds each, being of the flat and Norfolk kinds, principally the latter. The additional time and trouble of procuring said crop of turnips (gathering in

excepted) must be confined entirely to sowing the seed, as they were not even harrowed or brushed in; the latter, probably, might have been of advantage—the former I object to on account of covering many of the seed so deep as to prevent their vegetating.

It may not be improper to state the nature of the ground on which these turnips grew, and how managed. I therefore subjoin the following, viz. the soil is of a good quality, and about the medium between a light and heavy loam, and the fall preceding was under a stiff sward.

The latter part of the 11th mo. 1816, I had it ploughed about seven inches deep. The furrow slices well turned over, and a few days after the ploughing the ground was well harrowed, first in the direction of the furrows, and secondly cross-wise, levelling and filling up the interstices. In this state the ground remained until the 5th mo. (May) following, about the 10th of which I had it well harrowed, in both directions; and on the 13th, the corn was planted in hills at the intersection of furrows previously stricken out, at the distance of five feet apart each way, with seed soaked in a strong liquor of horse manure and water, for forty eight hours, which, after draining a little was well rolled in plaster of paris. In the culture of the corn throughout the season, particular care was taken in harrowing and shallow ploughing, to disturb the sward below as little as practicable: produce of shelled corn per acre, 60 bushels. The only manure applied to said ground was leached ashes, say ten two horse cart loads to the acre, spread over the surface and incorporated with it, by being well harrowed just previously to planting the corn.

As an early topping and blading of the corn, for the free admission of the sun and air, to promote the growth of the turnips, would be desirable, it therefore becomes an object of consequence to ascertain the most early period that the topping and blading can be effected, without injury to the growth and filling of the corn. With a view to the ascertaining this period, I adopted the following experiment, made on the 3d of the 9th month last, on nine hills of corn, being of the average quality, the stalks and blades of which were quite green; on seven of the said nine hills (cutting off the upper part of the stalks,) I left one joint of each stalk next above the most elevated ears. On the other two hills I left no joint above the highest ears; from one of these hills the blades were entirely taken off, except those immediately connected with the ears, and from the other those were also taken off. Three hills of the seven were also bladed as above. Considerable sap issued from some of the stalks, whilst topping; it was also remarked, that some of the ears had attained their full size, others nearly so; whereas some others appeared not much more than half grown; but the grains in those the most forward were in a soft state. The topping and blading my corn, generally, was not commenced until the 25th of said ninth month, when the grains of corn had mostly attained their full size, and were tolerably hard. On gathering in my crop of corn, about the middle of the 11th mo. (Nov.) I found the result between the early and late topping and blading, on accurately weighing the produce of the same number of hills of each, to be thirty per cent. in favour of the latter. It therefore appears much more proper to delay the operation until the grains have attained their full size, and generally passed their soft or milky state. As regards the different modes pursued, as above stated, in respect to the nine hills, no difference in effect was observed worthy of being noted.

With sentiments of much respect, your friend, ISAAC C. JONES. Curators of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

Cure for the Bots in Horses.

Take a spoonful of Unslacked Lime, at a time, and mix it with the food of the horse, morning and evening, for three or four days. This will completely expel these insects.



## FOREIGN.

### FROM EUROPE.

By the British ship of war *Hind*, arrived at New York.  
The King of England had returned to London, and was received, as a matter of course, with much pomp and parade. He did not visit Paris, but while at Calais, on his return, his majesty was waited upon by the Duc d'Angoulême, at the Hotel Bourbon.

London, Nov. 9.

The following letter from an officer engaged in the voyage of discovery, is the first intelligence which has been received.

"Had on Straits, July 16, 1821.

"The day after the transport left us we entered these Straits, which we found choked with ice; we entered it nevertheless, and at first made considerable progress; but, as we expected, were at length beset, or in other words, the floating ice having collected on all sides, we found ourselves firmly impeded in the midst of it. Ever since we have been moving to and fro with it, at the rate of five miles an hour, according to flux and reflux of the tide. Sometimes the ice dividing, would allow us to push in a few miles, and again uniting, incarcinate us for days. By this mode of progressing, we have continued to advance about 70 miles in the Straits.

"When I wrote by the transport, I think I expressed an opinion, that we had left England much too early. This has been verified, not only by the difficulties we have met with, but also by the circumstance of the London Bay traders having overtaken us. These vessels did not leave the Thames until the end of May. They go into the Company's settlement, and return immediately. The ice, by the late rains, attended with tolerably warm sun, has been dissolving daily, and we have to day boared through upwards of ten miles of it. We expect daily to have some Esquimaux visitors."

*SPEECH of Louis XVIII. on the opening of the session of the Chambers.*

Gentlemen—It is always with confidence, and on the present occasion, under favourable auspices, that I come to open this session.

In preceding years, I was compelled to participate my grief with you.

More happy now, I have only to return thanks to the All powerful, for the constant protection which he has condescended to France. The son, with which heaven has clothed my sorrows, grows with the public prosperity, and continues to be to me a source of consolation and hope—This child, my heart feels confident, will be worthy of us; he will merit the love with which my subjects surround his cradle.

My relations with foreign powers have never ceased to be amicable, and I have a firm confidence that they will continue to be so.

Great calamities afflict the east. Let us hope that they approach their termination; and that the prudence and cordiality of all the powers will find the means of satisfying what religion, policy and humanity may justly demand.

The naval force, which, under these circumstances, I have stationed in the seas of Levant, has accomplished the object which I contemplated. Our ships have always effectually protected my subjects, and often they have afforded to misfortune a timely aid.

A destructive scourge desolates a portion of Spain. I have prescribed, and I will maintain, the rigorous precautions which protect our coasts and frontiers from the contagion.

If we take a view of our domestic state, what motives have we not to bless Providence. The sensible progress of industry, agriculture and the arts, attest that of commerce; and very soon new channels will, by multiplying the means of communication and traffic, extend the general good to all parts of the kingdom.

The prosperity of the finances, the intelligible exposition of the public accounts, and fidelity to engagements, have consolidated public credit, and increased the resources of the state.

The period at which I have convoked you, and the orders which I have given, that the financial laws should be first submitted to you, sufficiently manifest my desire to put an end to provisional grants; the Chambers will, doubtless, be eager to second my intentions.

Our auspicious situation, and the return of internal and external tranquility, have already admitted of a diminution in one of the most onerous of the taxes, that which marks reproduction in its source, by overcharging landed property. Next year, those so assessed, will wholly enjoy this reduction. I desire that successively, and as soon as the exigencies of the state, and the dignity of France will permit, the various taxes which constitute the public revenue shall be investigated and, if practicable, demonstrated or better assessed.

The laws are respected, and the depositaries of my power become every day more and more imbued with their strength. Order and discipline reign in the army.

Every where passions are subsiding, and suspicions wearing away, and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge, gentlemen, that by your loyal co-operation, you have powerfully contributed to all this good.

Let us persevere in the wise measures to which such prosperous results must be attributed; let us persevere in that unity of views which has so efficaciously defeated the vigilance, and restrained the last efforts, of the spirit of trouble and disorder.

In this, the repose of Europe is not less interested than ours. It is thus that all generous sentiments will be developed, with which I know your hearts abound, and that you will establish, upon the gratitude, the love and the respect of my subjects, the Throne which protects the liberties of all.

Vienna, Oct. 21

The Divan has taken a very important resolution. An order has been issued which strictly prohibits all Turkish soldiers from leaving their corps and returning to their homes. This order has been already published to the corps composed of Asiatic troops, stationed near Constantinople, under the Pacha of Brussa; and it has been declared to them, that present circumstances do not allow of their returning home for the next winter. This measure has made a disagreeable impression, as it is clear that it is adopted on account of the Russians. It was also affirmed that the army of the Pacha of Brussa would shortly set out on its march to the Danube.

## DOMESTIC.

### Legislature of Pennsylvania.

#### REPORT.

On the subject of appropriations of Public Lands, for the purpose of Education. The committee on education, to whom was referred, the message and documents, transmitted by the governor to the Legislature on the ninth day of March last, relative to appropriations of public land for the purpose of education, &c. &c.

#### REPORT.

That the subject-matter referred to them, comprehends a report and resolutions, adopted by the legislature of the state of Maryland, the object of which is, to call the attention of Congress and the legislatures of the several states, to the public lands, as a fund, from which appropriations, for the purposes of education, may justly be claimed, by all the original states and three of the new ones."

Your committee have given to the subject, that attention which its interest and importance demands; and the result is an entire concurrence on the part of the committee, in the views taken by the Legislature of the state of Maryland. The report and resolutions adopted by that body, are entered at length on the journal of the senate of the last session, and the facts and principles, upon which the several states, who have not heretofore participated in the appropriations which have been made of public lands, for the purposes of education, may fairly rest their claim to the same, are therein so clearly and satisfactorily elucidated, that it would perhaps be deemed a work of supererogation in your committee to enter into a particular and detailed consideration of them. It would in effect be but a repetition of what is already spread before the senate, on its own journal. They therefore confine themselves to a very condensed statement of the most prominent points, embraced in the matter submitted to them.

Prior to the revolutionary war, the crown of Great Britain claimed and exercised the right of disposing of extensive tracts of waste and unsettled lands, lying within the nominal boundaries of the several states.

Shortly after the declaration of independence, it became a question, whether these lands, (the right to dispose of which the crown of Great Britain had, under the Provincial Government, thus uniformly asserted and exercised) should belong to the United States, or to the several states, within whose respective limits they lay.

It is respectfully submitted, that as the property and jurisdiction of the soil were acquired by the joint councils, arms and means of all the states, combined in one common cause they could not on any principles, consistent with equity and justice, be regarded in any other light, than as the common property of all the states. This position was early taken and steadfastly maintained by most of the states, but especially by the state of Maryland.

By the treaty of peace in seventeen hundred and eighty three, Great Britain relinquished to the United States, all claim to the government, property and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof."

At subsequent periods, the several states, within whose nominal limits these lands lay, ceded all their claims to the same, to the United States—and thus the federal government, by cession from Great Britain and the states, acquired an incontestable title to all the public lands east of the Mississippi, except a small portion of them, forming the southern extremity of the states of Alabama and Mississippi, which was acquired by purchase from France. All the territory west of the Mississippi, was purchased of France, and the money paid for the same, as well as that paid for extinguishing the Indian titles to the public lands, was drawn from the treasury of the United States.

It appearing, therefore, most satisfactorily, that these lands, thus acquired by conquest, cession, or purchase, are the common property of the Union; it is conceived that they ought to inure to the use and benefit of all the states in fair proportions;—and that any appropriations of them for the benefit of any particular state, to the exclusion of others, is a violation of the spirit of our national compact, as well as the principles of justice and sound policy."

But by the existing laws, relative to the survey and sale of the public lands, one thirty-sixth part thereof, has been reserved and appropriated in perpetuity, to the support of common schools, in the states or territories, within which the lands are situated; in addition to which, appropriations have also been made for the support and encouragement of seminaries of learning of a higher grade, equal it is believed, to one fifth of the appropriations in favour of common schools.

Such are substantially the grounds upon which, it is insisted by the legislature of the state of Maryland, (and with great cogency of reasoning, as appears to your committee) that the states for whose benefit no such appropriations have been made, are entitled to ask them of congress, not as a matter of favour, but of justice."

With the liberal and enlightened policy, which dictated these large appropriations of public land, for the support of schools, and the diffusion of knowledge, in the new states and territories that are arising in the west, no fault can be found. It is essential to the stability and right administration of our government, that the people should be enlightened. Ample and permanent provision for the purposes of education, should therefore be regarded as an object of primary importance. But it is an object important alike to all sections of our country; and it is to be attained by an appropriation of the common property of the Union, it is right that every state should fairly participate in the benefits resulting from it.

Such, however, has not been the case: the salutary effects of the appropriations for the support of schools, and the encouragement of science, will scarcely be felt, beyond the limits of the states and territories, in whose favour these appropriations have been made. They can be regarded in no other light, than as an application of national property to state purposes, and hence they are in their nature partial and unjust, unless extended to all the states.

If then Pennsylvania has a fair and equitable claim to such an appropriation of the public lands, for the purposes of education as will correspond in a just proportion with those heretofore made in favour of other states, (and your committee conceive that she undoubtedly has) the question arises, whether it is expedient to urge this claim upon the attention of congress. Upon this point also, your committee entertain no doubt. From a calculation, contained in the report submitted to this committee,

(which calculation it is believed has been made upon correct data) it appears that Pennsylvania is entitled to an appropriation of one hundred and ninety thousand seven hundred and thirty-two acres, in order to place her on an equality with those states in whose favour appropriations have already been made. At two dollars per acre, which is less than the average price of all the public lands, that have heretofore been sold, this would amount to one million nine hundred and ninety one thousand four hundred and sixty four dollars. It cannot be necessary for your committee to point out the important and happy consequences which would result to the commonwealth, from the possession and judicious application of such a fund, to the purposes of education. It would enable the legislature, in compliance with the long neglected injunction in our constitution, effectually to provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner, that the poor may be taught gratis. It would insure to the arts and sciences, that liberal legislative patronage, which the enlightened framers of our constitution, seem to have had in contemplation, when they declared that they "shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning."

Your committee observe, with pleasure, that a resolution, having for its basis the report of the legislature of Maryland, has already been introduced into Congress. It has been arrested in its progress, however, in order that the national legislature may, before acting finally on it, learn what opinion will be expressed by the several state legislatures now in session. To that high sense of justice, which has ever characterized our national councils, each state may on all occasions, with confidence and safety, submit its claims. If any assurance of success were wanting in the present instance, save that which is derived from the character of strict right and justice which the claim bears, it will be found in the deep interest which so many of the states have in common with Pennsylvania, in the prosecution of the claim to a satisfactory issue. They will no doubt make a simultaneous effort to obtain what is so clearly their right, and in the apprehension of your committee, the legislature of Pennsylvania would be wanting in duty to the commonwealth, should it suffer the present favourable moment to pass by unimproved.

Your committee, therefore, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefits resulting from the public lands, the common property of the Union.

Be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid, That the states in whose favour Congress has not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations, as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favour of the other states.

Be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid, That the governor be, and he is hereby requested, to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they will use their endeavours to procure the passage of an act appropriating to the State of Pennsylvania, for the purposes of education, such portion of the public lands as shall be equitable and just.

#### WORTHY OF IMITATION.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Gazette, December 6.

The reduction of the pay of the members of the legislature, with that also of the clerks and door keepers, was almost the first object which engaged the attention of both houses. The senate got the start, and reported a bill on Tuesday, reducing the pay of the members to two dollars per day, allowing the same for every twenty miles travel.

By the Columbus paper of the 17th inst. we learn that the bill for the reduction of the pay of the Members to two dollars per day, has finally passed the House.

[Chill. Oh. Supporter.]

#### GEORGIA—RETRIBUTION.

A bill has passed the Senate of Georgia, reducing the salaries of the public officers—the governor's to \$2500, (\$237 10s) the judges to \$1800. Its passage by the house is considered probable.

#### DELAWARE.

The grand jury of Kent county, Delaware, have presented the common practice of circulating seditious spirits for some time previous to the annual elections, as immoral, and an encroachment upon the freedom of elections.

#### VERMONT.

A law has passed in Vermont for posting tipplers by the selectmen, and providing a forfeiture of seven dollars, for the use of the town, in each case where persons thus posted shall be furnished with spirituous liquors.

A meeting was held at Geneva, New York, for the purpose of taking measures to connect the waters of the Seneca lake with the Erie canal, and also of extending the proposed lateral canal toodus bay, on Lake Ontario.

#### CUT NOTES.

It is information which may be useful to many, as saving them needless trouble, that the Bank of the U. States does not hold itself responsible upon any of its notes which shall be voluntarily cut into parts, except on the production of all the parts. Halves of notes, therefore, are of no value, unless the corresponding halves be produced.—This determination seems necessary to guard against frauds, however harsh its operation may be in some particular cases. [Nat. Int.]

From the Arkansas Gazette of Nov. 13.

#### INDIAN MURDER.

Just as our paper was going to press, a gentleman arrived here from the Mississippi, who informs us that a most horrid and unprovoked murder was committed about the last of October, in the New Purchase, in the Choctaw nation, on a party of U. S. surveyors, consisting of ten persons—only one of whom escaped. The murder was committed on the lower line, and about 150 miles from Port Gibson, by Choctaw Indians. The quarrel, we understand, originated in consequences of some trivial affair. Our informant received the above information from Col. Nichols, who passed up the Mississippi a few days since, on his way to the Chickasaw Bluffs, with the Chickasaw annuity.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 9.

### MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS.

We are happy to perceive the successful progress of Mr. MAXON'S Report, and the Resolutions of the Legislature, in relation to the claim of two-thirds of the States in the Union to an appropriation of Public Land for the purposes of Education, proportionate to the grants made to the new States.

The example of Maryland has been followed by Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. The governors of Georgia and Pennsylvania have recommended the same course to the adoption of their Legislatures. The general assembly of Virginia, though they had not time to pass concurrent resolutions at the heel of their session last winter, expressed a favourable opinion of them, and have already resumed the subject during their present session. We have just received an able report of a committee of the legislature of Kentucky, which from its peculiar merit, we select from those already made on the subject in other states, and publish for the perusal of our readers.

#### KENTUCKY REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the communications from the legislature of the states of Maryland and New Hampshire, ask leave to report:

"That the communications submitted to them embrace reports and resolutions thereupon, adopted by the legislatures of those states, and the objects of which are to direct the attention of Congress and the Legislatures of the several states of the Union, to the national lands, as a source from which appropriations for the purposes of education may with justice be claimed by those states for which no appropriations have yet been made.

"Your committee, highly sensible of the importance of the fact, that the most effectual means of achieving or perpetuating the liberties of any country, is to enlighten the minds of its citizens by a system of education adapted to the means of the most extensive class of its population; and alive to any just means, within their power, for the advancement of this great object, not only within their own state, but alike to all the members of the great political family of which they are a part, and for whose common interests they are thus united—have, with much interest, examined the facts stated, and the arguments used, in said reports, and do not hesitate to concur in the opinions therein expressed, that the national lands are strictly a national fund, and in just proportions, the property of all the states of the Union; and that from the extent and nature of the fund, appropriations may, with great propriety, be extended to all the states of the Union.

"It is deemed unnecessary, in a report of this kind, to enter at large into all the arguments that might be used to establish the opinion above expressed. A few of the facts which have presented themselves in the investigation of this subject are submitted.

"It is ascertained, that all the states and territories whose waters fall into the Mississippi have been amply provided for by the laws of congress relating to the survey and sale of the public lands, except the state of Kentucky.

"Why those appropriations should have stopped short of Kentucky, your committee are not able to see, especially when they take into consideration its situation in relation to the other states of the union; the contest it has maintained in establishing itself, protecting at the same time the western borders of the old states, and extending the more northern and western settlements.

"Kentucky long stood alone in a forest of almost boundless extent, separated from her parent settlements by extensive ranges of mountains and fit receptacles for her savage enemies, and by which she was cut off from the account, and almost from the knowledge of her friends; yet maintaining her stand, and at the same time forming a barrier by which the more eastern states were protected from the common enemy, she has not only established herself, but has also gone forward to the establishment and support of those states and territories which now form the great national domain, which is the subject of this report.

"Notwithstanding many arguments might be used, which would go to prove that Kentucky has claims to appropriations of those lands, without extending the system to all the other states, yet your committee believe, that such arguments are not necessary, and that a few facts here submitted will prove that those appropriations may be made general, without materially affecting the national revenue.

"(Relying upon the apparent correctness of the able document before the committee, received from the state of Maryland, it appears that the total amount of literary appropriations made to the new states and territories, will amount to 14,570,569 acres; that the additional amount required to extend the same system to those states for which no such appropriations have yet been made, would be 9,370,760 acres; that the state of Kentucky, as her part of such appropriation, would be entitled to 1,060,695 acres; and estimating the whole quantity of unsold lands yet owned by the U. States, at 400,000,000 acres, that the additional amount required to extend the same scale of appropriation to all the states which have not yet received any, would not amount to 2 1-4 per cent. upon the landed fund as above.

"Relying, therefore, upon the foregoing considerations as sufficient for their purpose, and believing that the magnanimity of their sister states in the west will produce an unanimity in the congress of the U. States upon this subject, your committee are prepared to close this report, and beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That each of the United States has an equal right in its just proportion, to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the union.

"Resolved, That the executive of this state be requested, as soon as practicable,

to transmit copies of the foregoing report and resolutions, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they will lay the same before them, and procure the passage of a law to appropriate to the use of the state of Kentucky, for the purposes of education, such a part of the public lands of the United States as may be equitable and just.

"All which is respectfully submitted."

For the Maryland Gazette.

#### COLUMBIAN ELOQUENCE.

So certain is it that our climate is conducive to oratory, that even in the inhospitable wilds of America, where scarcely can be traced the footsteps of civilization, we witness some of the brightest specimens of genuine unsophisticated eloquence. To substantiate this fact, I need but remind those who may peruse this sketch of the character of our national genius for oratory, of the very eloquent and pathetic speech of the Indian warrior, Logan. If there exist the individual who can read with unconcern this fusion of that renowned chief, he must have a heart more inhuman than is possessed by the savage of the wilderness, for even they can weep at the tale of woe. The oration alluded to is addressed to Col. Boone, in the treatment of the whites to the Indians, and in it are interwoven sentiments that would reflect honour on the head and heart of the most polished and refined of created beings—since it is an oration fraught with the most manly and estimable feelings that can adorn or dignify human nature. Logan inveighs against the cruelty of the whites, which he depicts in language truly affecting; and though he uttered his words notes wild to one whose breast was apparently frozen against "smelling charity," yet the appeal he made would with any one else no doubt have proved irresistible.

The above remarks have been drawn from me from the circumstance of having recently heard a cause argued in the Court of Appeals by Mr. Wirt and Mr. Pinkney, who are considered as two of the brightest luminaries at the American forum—and who were opposed to each other on the occasion I have mentioned—to that I had an opportunity afforded me of comparing their relative merits as orators—and never perhaps was there evinced before any tribunal such prowess in forensic discussion. They each exerted themselves to the utmost, for the purpose of discomfiting his adversary, nor was there ever a more efficient exhibition of masterly eloquence than they displayed while engaged in this disputation. It is difficult to determine which of these gentlemen has the most soaring capacity. Their faculties seem to be pretty nearly equalized—but, as far as I have been able to judge, Mr. Pinkney is the greater orator. [For a portrait of Mr. Pinkney as an orator I need but refer to "A Lecture on Oratory" published here last winter.]

Mr. Wirt I heard last Saturday night, for the first time, and never was the forum of argument assailed by eloquence more tremendous than that which this gentleman employed to effect his purpose. His voice was attuned to harmony, and his elocution though rapid, was at the same time, truly classic. His metaphors were enriched with the choicest flowers that could be culled from the luxuriant garden of rhetoric. Dr. Wirt evinced more vehemence in speaking, he would give greater force to his reasoning. It is in this qualification that Mr. Pinkney excels, a qualification that is reckoned so much to the fame of the Grecian and Roman orators, both of whom were remarkable for a vehement enunciation.

#### ABSTRACT.

Of the Proceedings of the Legislature, HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Saturday, Dec. 19.

A petition from Edward Hood, of Anne Arundel, an old soldier. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, for a lottery for the benefit of Algiers church. From Lt. Robert Wilmot, of Kentucky, for a pension. From Levi Porter, for a support. From the pastor and vestry of St. James' parish, to be incorporated as trustees of St. James' Academy. From the commissioners for erecting a bridge over the Great Falls of Gun Powder, for a further levy. From sundry inhabitants of Somerset, but some means may be adopted to furnish an adequate supply of circulating medium. From Pamela Howard, for a support.

Mr. Snowden reports a bill to lay out a road in Baltimore county. Mr. Lockerman obtained leave to report a supplement to the act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton.

The bill empowering the levy court of St. Mary's to assess and levy a sum for the maintenance of the idiot son of Samuel Thompson; the bill to confirm the act to change an election district in Queen Anne's; the bill for the benefit of capt. James Allen, of Cecil; the bill for the revaluation of real and personal property in Kent; the bill for the benefit of Samuel Hobitzel, of Allegany; and a bill for the benefit of Michael Sprigg, of Allegany, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Allen, Ordered, That Messrs. Allen, Bruce, Marriot, Lockerman and A. Spence, be a committee to examine the reports from the different schools, colleges and academies, and report to the house as to the number of pupils educated at the said institutions, and the general course of education pursued therein.

Mr. Marriot reports a bill in favour of Elijah Weems, of Anne Arundel. Mr. Bruce obtained leave to report a bill relating to justices of the peace and their fees.

Mr. Dennis reports a bill to make valid a certain deed.

Mr. Stevens obtained leave to report a supplement to the act relative to constable bonds.

Monday, Dec. 31.

A petition from Peter Tingstrom, of Frederick, to hold real property. From Cecil county, that the Executive and Senate may be elected immediately by the people. From Washington county, for the confirmation of a law dividing the county into election districts, and a petition counter thereto. From John Murray, of Baltimore, for damages sustained by a street running through his property. From Sarah Mace and Mendenhall Cheney, for a support. From Queen Anne's and Caroline, for a bridge over Nine Bridges Branch. From Columbia and O'Donnell, and others, for the extension of Pratt-street. From the trustees of the Catholic Cathedral of Baltimore, to be authorized to borrow a sum of money, from Ed. H. Mitchell, to be allowed certain expenditures. From the trustees of Baltimore, for a further regulation of their



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OF THE GREAT NILE CANAL.  
I arrived at Utica on the 20th, and left that place on the 23rd Oct. While I was there, the canal was in use no farther than it was last season, namely, from Montezuma to Utica, a distance of 96 miles. Since my return, however, the navigation has been extended from Utica to the foot of the Little Falls, a distance of about 23 miles; making the whole distance of boatable water eastward of Montezuma, 119 miles. How far the water will be poured into the canal westward of Montezuma this season I am un-informed. The canal is 40 feet in width on its surface, but not quite so wide at its bottom. It carries every where four feet of water in depth. Where it passes through the village of Utica both its sides are lined by hewed timbers—in all other places this is not the case. The number of bridges is prodigious; within the limits of the incorporated village of Utica there are 6, and on the whole distance of 96 miles, not less than 100. The abutments are mostly formed of hewn stone, and all have a neat painted railing, and are elevated 8 feet above the water. The tow path passes under them; instead of being an inconvenience they add to the beauty of the voyage. There is now at least 2000 tons of shipping employed on the above section of 96 miles. The merchant boats are from 60 to 70 feet in length, and 10 or 11 feet in width, drawing something less than 3 feet of water. They mostly rate at 40 tons, although I saw one of 60 tons. They are provided either with a tarpawling or boarded ceiling to keep out rain. Each boat requires one man in the stern and another on the bow with a boat hook or pole.  
The tow rope is of the size of a common trace cord, and is about 120 feet in length. This rope is fastened about 15 feet above the bow to the side of the boat next to the path. A single horse generally draws the market boat. If the beast is very good, he may advance from 30 to 40 miles a day—always walking. The packets, or passenger boats, I think now, are six in number. They are not quite so long as the market craft, but are something wider. I passed 4 miles in one of them (the Montezuma) and found her a very convenient vessel. Her cabin was 40 feet long and handsomely furnished. Thirty persons might sleep commodiously—the provisions are quite equal to those in our steam ships or sloops. These packets are provided with relays of horses, and make no halt except to land and take in passengers. They run at night as well as by day, and make a voyage of 90 or 95 miles in 24 hours. The fare is three cents a mile and provided with every thing necessary. I saw one packet drawn by four horses, several by three, and none by less than two, always in tandem. All travelling, except by the tow horses and footmen, are forbidden on the tow road. This road is about six feet wide, and generally elevated two feet above the water. When one boat meets another, the one passing westward, stops the horse for a minute, when the boat still going on, slackens the rope, which, sinking in the water, suffers the eastern bound boat to pass. The navigation of this middle section has now been pursued two seasons, and not a single accident has occurred. The boats being nearly twice as long as the canal is wide, it is evident that they could not turn unless provision was made for that purpose. This is effected by forming locks in a number of points on the route; within the limits of the corporation of Utica there are two basins, each containing near an acre of water, communicating with the canal and carrying the same depth of water. As towns or hamlets arise on the banks of the canal these basins will be multiplied. The bustle and show of business now exhibited on a section of the canal, but little more than a fourth of its contemplated extension, shows what an overwhelming flood of industry must be thrown into action when the whole shall be completed. The general features of the northern canal vary but little from those of that of Erie. In two summers more the whole will be completed, and a continent raised of national magnificence unparalleled in Europe and America, and in Asia only matched by the immense aqueducts of China. Generations yet to arise will be astonished when told that the state of New York, with a population short of one million and a half alone, performed this stupendous work.—Poughkeepsie Journal

Extract of a letter dated "Home," (N. Y.) Dec. 12, 1821.  
"In the first place we have completed the Canal so far as to navigate it between Utica and Little Falls, & past the Falls to East Canada Creek is nearly completed. From the last mentioned point to Schenectady, the excavation and embankment is three fourths done—and most of the culverts, say 70 culverts and aqueducts are finished. Fifteen locks are complete below Utica; on the western section there is 15 more locks done, or nearly so, and all the excavation and embankment between Seneca River and Genesee River (with the exception of the embankment at Irondequoit and the Cayuga Marshes) are completed. It is however intended to complete both these places by June so as to open a navigation from Rochester on Genesee River, to a point within 50 miles of Schenectady, making a line of Canal of about 120 miles the whole length complete; and add to this we have the stone all cut and ready to be transported to the lock sites at every place between East Canada Creek and Schenectady, and preparation so made as to insure an early completion of the whole line to Schenectady—Add to this there is considerable labour done below Schenectady, and also west of Genesee river.  
"I should be very much gratified if your health could permit, and you could possibly spare the time, if you could make a visit to the Little Falls next season, and take a trip as far as Utica if no farther, and view our stone work and particularly the locks. I will assure you we feel a little proud of the workmanship of our lock, &c. The Aqueduct over the Mohawk river at the Little Falls, will consist of 1 arch of 70 feet square, and 2 of 50 feet each; which when completed will level the works there and around the Little Falls, and present a grand and interesting view.  
"We have had considerable passing this season on the Canal, from Seneca to Utica. The small toils demanded has yielded more than \$20,000. The boats passing each day averaged 25 say 20 tons each.  
"It is not a little gratifying to find that the successful progress of canalling in this state has produced such a spirit in other states, that I think in the course of 30 years the U. States will be cut up in all directions with canals, where there is a tolerable vent or probability of trade to support it."  
THE GUILLOTINE.  
Persons who reflect only on the deeds of horror, with the recollection of which the name of the guillotine must ever be associated, may be apt to regard as a monster the man who invented it. It is a curious fact, however, that it was the device of one of the most gentle and humane of men; and that its introduction was solely prompted by a desire of diminishing the severity of capital punishment. M. Guillotin, whose name was transferred to his invention, was a physician at Paris; and being appointed a member of the National Assembly, attracted attention chiefly by a great mildness of disposition. On the 1st of December, 1789, he made a speech on the penal code, remarkable for its philanthropic views; and concluded by a proposal for substituting as less cruel than the halter, the machine which has given to his name an odious immortality. Nobody, we had been assured, deplored more bitterly than M. Guillotin, the fatal use which was speedily made of his invention. He is described by those who were best acquainted with him, as being a clever, placid, reserved man, of unblemished integrity. When he perceived the course which the revolution was taking, he withdrew from all share in its direction, to the practice of his profession, in which he became distinguished as much by his humanity as his skill.

#### REMOVAL.

GEORGE McNEIR—TAILOR.  
Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop,  
One door below the Post Office,  
Where he has on hand a general supply of  
FALL & WINTER GOODS,  
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.  
Annapolis, Nov. 8 3w.

#### Reduced Prices.

The subscriber, in consequence of the reduced prices of the market, has determined to make a correspondent reduction in his prices. Hereafter his charges will be—  
For Cutting Hair, 12 1-2cts.  
Shaving, 6 1-4cts.  
Except in cases where gentlemen require him to attend at their lodgings; in such cases his former prices will be adhered to. JAMES HOLLAND.  
Churchst. Annapolis, Dec. 20.

#### State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 20th, 1821.

On application by petition of Baruch Fowler, administrator de bonis non of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and American Baltimore.  
THOMAS H. HALL,  
Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

#### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December 1821.  
BARUCH FOWLER,  
Admr. D. B. N.  
Dec 27. 2 6w

#### Tobacco Note Lost.

The subscriber having lost or mislaid about the middle of October last, a Note containing four hogheads of Crop Tobacco, marks, numbers and weights, as follows:

Mark	No.	Gross	Tare	Net
N	193	981	93	888
N	195	980	96	884
N	196	967	100	867
N	197	1,057	98	959

Cautions all persons against purchasing the same, as he intends applying to have it renewed.  
James Nicholson.  
Dec 20 3

#### Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD,  
Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market St. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlic, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Like wise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.  
H. H. W.  
Sept. 13. 1m

#### Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr George Shaw's Store—price 25cts  
The Constitution of Maryland,  
To which is prefixed,  
The Declaration of Rights—  
With the amendments ingrafted therein Oct. 25.

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm.  
George Barber,  
John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freight to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.  
The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.  
May 17. 6w

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and settle accounts.  
Geo. Barber,  
John T. Barber,  
Adam Miller,  
John Miller, jr.  
Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821.

#### This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply by petition, in writing, to the honourable the justices of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in April next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel county and state of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are hereby desired to take notice.  
Thomas H. Hallington, of Nicks.  
Dec 20. 3

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of vendito, exposit from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 10th day of January next, at James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis—All that tract or parcel of land, called and known by the name of "Beard's Habitation" lying and being in Anne Arundel county, on which John Nicholson now resides, containing 228 acres, more or less. Seized and taken as the property of the said Nicholson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John Duval of Marsh. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.  
BENJ. GAITHER,  
late Shff. AAC.  
Dec 20. 3

#### NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER,  
Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected STOCK OF GOODS,  
offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates.  
Oct. 11, 1821. 13

#### 50 Dollars Reward

Will be given for securing in the gaol of Baltimore county, a coloured man named Tom Johnson formerly the property of Mr Maxcy of West River. He ran away from the Alum and Copperas Works of Cape Sable, on the River Magdohy, about the 15th of October last, and is supposed to be lurking about Baltimore, Annapolis, West River, or Upper Marlborough—at the latter place he has a woman who passes for his wife, and when he was about going away, he said he should go there. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, not of a very dark complexion, aged about 40 years, cleave a great deal of tobacco, is extremely artful and cunning, and professes to be very religious. Apply to G. LECHLEITNER,  
At the Alum and Copperas Works, Cape Sable, or to  
ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Agent,  
Baltimore.  
Nov. 22. 4w

#### LEFT COURT.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 14th January 1822, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, and laying the County Levy.  
By order, W. S. HODGKIN, CLK.  
Nov 29. 6

#### CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, or in any other way trespassing or passing through my lands (except by the public roads passing through them) purchased of H. H. Harwood, esq. and the one on which I reside, as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders.  
Nicholas Williams, of Thos.  
Nov. 22. 3w.

#### ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffly election to be held in 1824.  
Annapolis, Oct. 25. 11

#### PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.  
Dec. 20. 3

#### Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish  
DINNERS & SUPPERS,  
of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to favour him with a call.  
G. HAMMER.  
P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of Pepper's B. Philadelphia Beer.  
December 6, 1821.

#### New Goods.

#### BASIL SHEPARD, MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Church-Street, Opposite Mr. J. Hughes.)  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has supplied himself with a new and select assortment of

#### Fall Goods,

Consisting of best Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, and Drab Cloths, and a superior assortment of Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings and Cords of all kinds. All of which he will make up on the shortest notice, and on the most reduced and accommodating terms. He also has on hand already made PLAID CLOAKS, of a superior quality.  
Dec. 6. 5

#### NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.  
By order, S. Hodgkin, clk.  
Dec. 13, 1821. 4

#### 50 Dollars Reward.

Abandoned from the farm of Mrs Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named  
JACOB,

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Tullah, the property of Mrs Cave W. Edeles, whether it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis gaol.  
Benjamin Scott, Manager.  
Sept. 13. 11

#### JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,  
THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS  
Of Cases Argued and Determined in the  
GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND  
From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,  
PRICE—\$6 50.  
Sept. 27.

#### The Euterpeiad.

The first volume of the Euterpeiad or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semi-monthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum, by  
John R. Parker,  
No. 2, Milk st. Boston.  
Nov. 8.

#### NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.  
COMMITTEE.  
Messrs. Marriott,  
Lockerman,  
J. Forrest,  
Allen & Dennis,  
By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.  
Dec 13, 1821.

#### NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned hunting with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on my Farms, lying in the Swamp, lower end of Anne Arundel county. Offenders will be dealt with according to law.  
Robert Franklin.  
Dec. 20. 3



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## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Federal Republican.

### To the People of the United States.

The two most prominent candidates for the next Presidency, are, Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, and Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury. To enable you to make some estimate of the relative merits of these two personages, and of their fitness for the station to which each of them aspires, it may be well for you seriously to consider the facts stated in this communication.

The official situation of the Secretary of State is peculiarly favourable, at this juncture, to his becoming the most popular member of the administration. He has no thing to do with providing "the ways and means" for the support of the government, and but little agency in disbursing the public money, on account of which such enormous abuses and delinquencies have taken place, and respecting which the public at large, at length, been aroused. Nor has he at this time any diplomatic business of much importance to transact. The only ways and means, therefore, which he has to contemplate or devise, are those which will be the most likely to discomfit his competitors and place himself in power. In this respect he is following the plan of some of his illustrious predecessors. They found out, that the right way to the hearts of the most influential members of Congress was directly down their throats; hence we now see this economical, if not generous, New England gentleman making levees, and giving feasts twice and thrice a week, at an expense, as every body must know, far beyond the income from his office. Cannot even the venerable simpleton in the country perfectly understand this? But I admit that, abstractedly, we have nothing to do with Mr. Adams' parties, or his expenses, and had it not been that I had something else to say about him, in which the people are concerned, I should never have written a word about him or his entertainments.

I have already said, that Mr. Adams has but little agency in disbursing the public money—there being, comparatively speaking, but little placed under the control of the department of state. But as, (according to the vulgar saying) "straws will sometimes show us which way the wind blows," we may be enabled to form a tolerably correct opinion of what he would do, in this respect, were the power and the means in his possession. The principal appropriations of public money on which the Secretary of State has the privilege of drawing, by way of "advances," are those for diplomatic purposes, including all foreign intercourse—the contingent expenses of the Secretary of State's office, and for taking the Census—amounting, altogether, to not more than half a million of dollars.

Now, I would ask, with what propriety, or from what motive, the secretary of state recently drew about one hundred thousand dollars out of the public treasury—or, what is the same thing, out of the Branch Bank at Washington, where the money was deposited, to the credit of the treasurer of the United States—and placed it in the Bank of the Metropolis? That he did so, I have no doubt, for the fact was communicated to me from the very best authority. The local banks of the District of Columbia have no right to have the public money deposited in them, either to Mr. Adams' credit, or to the credit of any body else—with the exception, perhaps, of one bank only, in Alexandria, where it may be more convenient to collect the custom house bonds. Whether this money, therefore, was, after it was drawn from the treasury, placed to Mr. Adams' individual credit, or to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, the fact is incorrect and illegal. But if the fact be as it has been stated to me, and of which I have no doubt, the money was, immediately after it was drawn entirely out of the control of the treasury, and cannot even help to eke out the amount which we have deceptively been told, in the late message of the President, will be in the treasury on the first day of January next. But why, it will be asked, should the secretary of state be thus fraudulently disposed to the Bank of the Metropolis? I answer—he has been a dealer in stocks in the local banks, and is now, and has for some time been a Director in the Bank of the Metropolis. This will account for the whole proceeding. And although some folks may not think highly of his foresight or sagacity in purchasing a few years ago, at par, stock which is now about 25 per cent discount—that is no immediate concern of the people—except in so far as it may enable them to form some small estimate of the sound judgment and discretion of one who aspires to be their chief ruler. But, it may be asked, admitting that the secretary of state has done all this, what injury will the public sustain by it? The amount of money here spoken of, it is true, is not very large—nor exceeding, perhaps, one hundred thousand dollars—therefore, in this particular case, no very great injury could arise, except that, by sanctioning a base and illegal act of this sort, others may be tempted to "go and do likewise," until at last the "wheels of government" might stop for want of the wherewithal to make them move. Indeed it is a solemn fact, and upon record, that the public treasury of the nation does, some how or other find its way into almost every local banking institution, (and many of them rotten to the core) where individual public agents happen to be either presidents or directors, or stockholders; or connected with the said presidents, directors, and stockholders of the said institutions. This will account for the continued increase of the "unavailable funds," which our rulers have, (but very lately) discovered to be on hand; and also

for the overdrawings of the treasury on the United States Bank; for which the public is charged with interest, let who will say to the contrary. All this inconvenience and expense, not to mention the loss of public character, and the prostration of the public morals, might have been prevented by pursuing a plain, honest and legal course; such a one as every man of common feeling and integrity would advise his son or his friend to pursue in his intercourse with the world. But it seems that every thing must be done by our great folks, our politicians and office seekers, by trick and by management—taking it for granted, as it would seem, that common sense, and common honesty too, had fled the land.

For the present I take my leave of the secretary of state for the purpose of paying my respects to his opponent—the secretary of the treasury.

It is a true saying, and, in the general, I believe, a true one—that "a house divided against itself must fall." That there is a schism in our "Cabinet," there can, I imagine, be no doubt. This may remind us of another adage—equally pertinent to these great combatants—that "when \*\*\*\*\* fall out honest men come by their own." That either of these gentlemen will ever realize the expectation which he may now have of being elevated to the Presidential chair, I have not the most remote idea. For, in despite of all the exertions, the management, the twistings and turnings that can be made to conceal them, many of the foul and corrupt deeds which have disgraced the administration of our affairs for many years past, will—may must come to light. The foundation on which our high political rulers rest is rotten. It cannot long support them. The thick veil which covers the iniquities of the present age has already been pierced. The people cannot be much longer duped. The day of retribution is nearer at hand than many imagine. The common sense of the nation cannot much longer sleep. I beg pardon for making this digression. Let us now to the facts.

In casting my eye over a public document, which, I fear, even our members of Congress do not sufficiently scan, containing an account of receipts and expenditures of the United States for a given period of time—I was struck with an item among the receipts of interest received from Banks. This being a new source of revenue, (new to me at least)—seeing there was no law for loaning the public money to Banks, nor authorizing any other dealings with them, my inclination led me to make some inquiry into the matter. Among other objectionable and highly culpable things, I have discovered that Mr. Crawford, as Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, had actually loaned to the Central Bank of Washington and Georgetown about forty thousand dollars, at one time, of the public money, and this too at a period when the most abominable frauds were committed on or in that institution by the receipt of between thirty and forty thousand dollars of its own notes, (all of one denomination—to wit 100 dollars) by its own officers; and which notes, as since alleged were all counterfeit. The run on the bank was so great, I understand, by the presentation for payment of these spurious notes, that application was made to the U. S. treasury for aid. The required aid, it seems, was given, and thus the people's money was most unworthily and illegally employed to keep up the tottering credit of an ill managed, if not rotten institution. Now I ask, where is to be found the law or the authority to justify a proceeding of this kind? Perhaps we may be told, that this was not a formal loan of money, because it was a transfer of so much from the account of the treasurer of the U. S. in the Branch Bank, to an account, to be opened, or already opened, if you please, in the name of the said treasurer on the books of the Central Bank. Be it so—this does not, in the least, change the nature of the transaction—for the money was deposited in the latter Bank to enable it to meet the pressure which was made upon it, and therefore was, to all intents and purposes, a loan—the whole of which is not paid to this day, or, at any rate, was not four weeks ago. If the secretary of the treasury can rightfully cause an account to be opened in whatever bank or place he pleases in the name of the treasurer of the U. S. States, and then direct the public treasure to be taken from its legitimate place of deposit, and transferred to such a bank or place, it will give him complete and absolute power and control over the national revenue. There need, in such case, be no law directing where the public money shall be lodged for safe keeping, and the constitutional provision that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law," will become a mere nullity and dead letter. Under such circumstances and practices every available dollar in the public treasury might be taken out of it, while, at the same time, the apparent balance in it, made up, as it now is, from accounts and exhibited on paper, might amount to several millions of dollars. This is all perfectly familiar to those members of Congress and others who are conversant with the public accounts, and who have made "the treasury system" a part of their study.

As one of the people having some interest at stake in common with others, being neither a wisher nor expectant for any of the, and actuated solely by a desire to promote the general welfare, I would respect fully recommend to our representatives now assembled, to ask from the treasury department the following information:

1. A detailed statement, looking backwards for at least four years from this time, showing in quarterly exhibits, the amount of public money standing to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, in the books of the several banks of the United States, where the public money has been deposited.

2. A similar statement showing the amount of public money transferred from one bank to another, designating the banks, the time when such transfer was made, and the cause for making it.

3. A similar statement showing in what banks special deposits of the public money were made—the time when—and where—

4. A particular statement, showing the precise amount of the "unavailable funds" belonging to the Treasury—showing also the banks or places where these funds are, and how and when they got there.

It is truly a matter of great regret to me to be constrained to make these public exposures; and that regret is heightened by the necessity which I find there is for making them. It is no part of my disposition or my nature, wrongfully to charge any man in or out of office. And, as I have heretofore stated, I will cheerfully and publicly correct any error into which I may have fallen in the course of these strictures on men and measures, whenever it shall be fairly pointed out to me. I court and challenge public investigation.

In the beginning of these essays I promised to say something about the "Sinking Fund." In regard to that subject, I shall endeavour to demonstrate in my next number, that the public faith has been violated and the law of the land disregarded.

### A Native of Virginia.

#### Taking of Strasburg in 1681.

Monsieur de Louvois, minister of war to Louis the XIV sent an order to M. de Chamilli, to repair to his house to take his instructions upon an important mission with which he would charge him; and he gave the instructions as follows: "You will set off this very evening for Basle, in Switzerland; you will be there in three days, the fourth day precisely at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, you will take a station upon the bridge of the Rhine, with a sheet of paper, pen and ink; you will examine and write down with the greatest exactness, every thing that shall pass in your view during two hours; at 4 o'clock precisely, you will set out and travel by day and night, and bring me your sheet of observations. At whatever hour you arrive, present yourself to my house." M. de Chamilli, who much esteemed at a mission that appeared to him so puerile, obeyed without hesitation. He arrived at Basle, placed himself upon the bridge on the day and hour indicated, and waited all the day. It was a fruit woman passing with her baskets; it was a traveller on horseback with a blue cloak, it was a peasant, it was a porter carrying burdens, &c. At 4 o'clock a man with a yellow waistcoat and breeches stops in the middle of the bridge, advances to one side, leans over the parapet, looks down, retires a step, and with a large cane, strikes three strokes very distinctly upon the bridge. All these actions, and a number of others which appeared equally indifferent, were noted down very exactly. Four o'clock strikes, M. de Chamilli mounts into his carriage and arrives the day after the next at the house of the minister, before midnight, very much confused at having to bring details so little interesting. The doors are immediately opened to him. Monsieur de Louvois eagerly seizes the sheet of paper; he reads; and when he comes to the man with the yellow waistcoat and breeches that strikes three strokes upon the bridge, he leans with joy upon the bed-side for a quarter of an hour, and comes out to despatch in all haste four couriers that had been kept ready for some hours before. Eight days after, the city of Strasburg is entirely surrounded by French troops, is summoned to surrender, capitulates, and opens its gates the 30th of September, 1681.

It is evident that the three strokes struck upon the bridge at an hour agreed upon, was the signal of the success of the intrigue concerted between Mons de Louvois and the magistrates of Strasburg, and that the man charged with this mission was probably an ignorant of the motive as M. de Chamilli was.

#### DR. BARTH.

When the well known Dr. Barth preached for the first time in his native city of Leipzig, he declined the useful precaution of having his sermon placed in the Bible before him, to refer to in case of need. A violent thunder storm suddenly arising, just as he was in the middle of his discourse, and a tremendous peal of thunder causing him to lose the thread of his argument, with great composure and dignity he shut the Bible, saying, with great emphasis, "When God speaks, man must hold his peace." He then descended from the pulpit, while the whole congregation looked on him with admiration and wonder.

#### GAMBLING AND GAMING.

Under the vices of many criminal and detestable passions—it is no more moral than high way robbery or picking pockets, from which it differs only in the cold and unfeeling depravity, which covets the goods of a mother, and never means to return an equivalent for its plunder. It is worse than usury, for it exacts money without even the pretext of favour, service, or usefulness, it operates as a ban on friendship, industry, to generosity, and to justice, as it indiscriminately covets the property of others, and habituates the mind to take without gratitude or equivalent, what belongs to another.

#### TIMBER.

It has been long known in some parts of Europe, that taking off the bark as far up the tree as it is conveniently can be done, and letting them stand until the following autumn, or winter, be ore they are cut down, is a means of making the timber much stronger and durable than it otherwise would be. It is more suitable for all kinds of carriages and instruments of husbandry, as well as for fences. Its greater durability has not yet been ascertained by the writer, but that it is the otherwise improved has been tested.

It has been asserted by persons of credit, that in some parts of the United States, where Pine Timber abounds, the farmers are in the practice of barking the Pine as far up as is necessary for a fence post—in this state they suffered to stand until dead. The trees are then cut down, and the part which has been barked, will be found saturated with turpentine, and thereby rendered remarkably durable for posts or fences.

#### SABBATH MORNING.

"This Sabbath morning," says the labourer, as he rises and walks to his door, "and I am not obliged to go out to a day's work. I can take my rest as well as the richest man in the neighbourhood; and shall be stronger and fresher for my task to-morrow. I like to have a little time to think and look about me, for it is not well for the mind or body to be always hard at work. The poor cattle want rest as well as their masters; and if there was no other advantage than laying aside our toils one day in seven, it would be a great favour to labouring people to have the quiet Sabbath come."

"This Sabbath morning again," says the absent child, "and how fair and beautiful is nature. The dew drop still hangs on the bough, though its verdure is changed to the sickness of autumn. No sound breaks the silence of the hour, save the clear and melodious sound of the church going bell. How sweet is the rest of the Sabbath. How delightful the thought, that distant friends unite in the same solemn services, at the same time. Their prayers and praises ascend together at the moment; their hearts mingle one and accept them; so that if oceans roll between them, the Sabbath blows out the distance, and seems to make but one fold and one shepherd."

"This Sabbath morning," says the man of the world, "and I have finished my breakfast-time enough to go to church. So I will go, because I like to set a good example; and I shall perhaps meet some people that I like to see. Sometimes I hear some news at the door; at any rate it is a quiet place to sit and think in; and I have the best nap there that I get in the course of the week. I hope we shall have a long sermon, that my dinner may not spoil before I get home, for I don't believe the people are any better for preaching after they grow tired and hungry, and keep looking at their watches and wishing every word was the last."

"This Sabbath morning," says the christian, and my soul may repose itself in God, its exceeding joy. I venerate the example of my maker, when he rested on the seventh day, from the labours of creation; and I love the voice that pronounces, "Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy." The command given to the chosen people, "Ye shall keep my Sabbaths and reverence my sanctuary," was renewed by the solemn ascription I am the Lord, as if he would enforce obedience by every feeling of gratitude, and by every recollection of terror, connected with that majestic name. Let me then for a season renounce the pursuits, the amusements, and the cares of this world. I would say to them in the language of the patriarch, "Abide here for a season while I go yonder and worship." This is the day on which my Saviour rose from his earthly prison. I seem to look upon his empty sepulchre, and to hear a voice teaching my spirit, if we then be even with Christ seek those things that are above where he sitteth at the right hand of God. To day, then will I seek for the wisdom that cometh from above. May his pure and celestial influence prepare me for a more faithful discharge of the duties of life, and for an entrance into the rest of an eternal Sabbath.

Religious Intelligencer.

## FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the ship Orisk at New York the editor of the National Advocate has received London papers to the 10th November.

That editor in speaking of their contents says:—There appears nothing worthy of much attention except it be the struggle, which the Greeks, confined to the Morea, are making to emancipate themselves from the tyranny of the Turks. Although the accounts by this arrival as to the progress of liberty in Greece, are not very ample, yet we have sufficient materials to show that the arms of the patriots continue victorious, and that the chances of ultimate success are decidedly in their favour. They had succeeded, according to the latest advices from Trieste, in capturing Tripolizza, the capital of Peloponnesus, which may be regarded as the death blow of the Ottoman power in the Morea.

#### LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship South Boston arrived at Charleston, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 13th and 15th inclusive.

The son of Gen. Freyre was killed in a duel at Paris on the 8th ult. He was quite a youth, and his opponent, who purposely provoked the meeting, was a veteran duelist. The affair engrossed much of the public attention.

Gen. Beiraud has arrived at Paris—he lives retired, seldom sees any one except his family and a few friends. An ordinance of the king had been promulgated, uncoloured, repealing his sentence, pardon, and reinstating him in his rank and honours, it was highly approved of by all.

Accounts from Barcelona to the 28th Oct represent the fever as rapidly declining.

A vessel sailed from Marseilles the 24th ult. with 43 passengers, French, Italians and Germans, destined for Greece.

#### Augsburg, Oct. 27.

It appears that the citadel of Tripolizza has surrendered to the Greeks by capitulation. This is a considerable advantage for the Hellenists, as they are now in possession of the most important fortress in the Morea.

#### Madrid, Oct. 24.

In the proceedings which have hitherto been instituted before the Tribunals for the cause of Royanism, the accused (at least the principal amongst them) have declared that they were agents of the Infant Don Carlos. Orders have just been issued to all the offices where these proceedings are carried on, not to permit mention of the names of any of the Royal Family to be inserted in the writings, inasmuch as their persons are inviolable.

#### Hermannstadt, Oct. 31.

The Sultan will not listen to any thing about rights, and still less to concessions, and he is resolved, in case of war, to put himself at the head of the Turks to combat the Russians.

#### Constantinople, Oct. 5.

This capital is in a state of extraordinary confusion and agitation. The Porte has published a firman, addressed to the Turkish troops, both Janissaries and others, forbidding them to return to their quarters, and ordering them to bivouac, till further orders—to have their arms always ready, and their horses saddled—measures are taken as if the enemy was within a mile of Constantinople. The very day when this firman was published, a dreadful fire broke out at 11 in the evening, near the Othmanias (so they call the column of Theodosius the Great.) It continued through the night, and it was not till five in the morning that its fury was checked. Many houses were burnt, and a great part of the city was threatened with falling a prey to the flames. Notwithstanding this, the Sultan, who otherwise does not fail to appear on these occasions, did not shew himself, or even any Turkish authority. It is not known to what cause this extraordinary conduct, which has surprised every body, is to be attributed, and we fear lest it should be a covering for some fatal project. The Turks alone put out the fire, no individual of any other nation having come forward to assist.

"Our readers," says the Courier, "will perceive, with regret, that the Irish papers received this morning, do not supply those proofs of even compulsory tranquility which was confidently anticipated, from the military and police measures which had been adopted in the disturbed districts. Violent outrages upon person and property are still committed, we may say, in defiance of the armed force stationed to prevent them; for, on some occasions, they have taken place almost within sight of the places where the troops are quartered. Fire arms continue to be forcibly seized in private houses, and lawless depredations of every kind are committed, while woe is heard of a single individual concerned in these criminal proceedings being arrested. This fact too clearly demonstrates the existence of some powerful obligation of secrecy and mutual fidelity, subsisting between the banditti who are thus confederated for purposes of blood and rapine. It is superfluous to remark, that a system held together by such formidable bonds, is one of tenfold difficulty to break up."

"We observe that the spirit of insubordination is widening its circle." Letters have come to hand from St. Petersburg to the 19th ult. Their contents are important inasmuch as they put a direct negative on the allegation that a fresh Ambassador from that court to succeed Baron Strogoff at Constantinople had been appointed. No fears, however, were entertained in St. Petersburg that peace would be interrupted. It is admitted that the negotiations continued, which was the occasion of a constant correspondence being kept up between Vienna and St. Petersburg. So strong was the opinion that no war would break out, that the Exchange on London was steadily advancing, the last quotation is 99.16, which is much higher than that mentioned by previous arrivals.

Letters have been received to day from Odessa to 17th ult. and what little is contained in them, on the subject of politics, completely disconcerts the reports of war between Russia and Turkey.

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Saturday. The Continental Journals are once more full of warlike rumors, and according to one account hostilities have actually commenced between the Russian and Ottoman force on the Pruth. This is about the 22th time that we have heard of the sword being drawn, though it still remains in the scabbard. To-morrow probably we shall be told, from the same quarter, that the Russian army has broken up, and returned to its respective quarters, and that a new ambassador from H. I. M. arrived at Constantinople. We place no sort of reliance upon these unauthenticated statements. On the contrary, we have every reason to believe that at the present moment, there is no probability of war. What unexpected turn the negotiations may take, till they are finally completed, we will not even conjecture; but there must be some casualty of that kind to create any chance of hostilities occurring.

A Hamburg mail bringing papers to the 3d inst arrived this morning. They mention under date of St. Petersburg, Oct. 15, that the town of Uralisk, the capital of the Ural Cossacks, was burnt to the ground on the 2d July. Nearly two thousand houses were destroyed, besides 2 Christian churches and a Tartar mosque.

#### Hermannstadt, Oct. 18.

News is just received that the Turks have advanced close to the Pruth—the Russians too have, within the last fortnight, again taken their station close to the opposite bank: the increase of the Turkish troops in Moldavia having excited some apprehensions of the inhabitants of Bessarabia—the advanced posts of the Russians and Turks are in sight of each other.

#### Leghorn, Oct. 26.

Some remnants of the corps of Ypsilanti, heterogeneously composed, have arrived here. They have, within the last few days, embarked for the Morea; but they were obliged to be escorted by the garrison troops, as the greater part refused to embark. Some even fled from on board the vessel, which was detained by contrary winds; and we are assured that three amongst them supplicated the protection of a Turkish Captain, who happened to be in our road, and who granted their wish.

#### Madrid, Oct. 29.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 26th, M. Paul, an American Deputy, having spoken at length on the afflicting situation of the Colonies, brought forward the following proposition, subscribed by M. Callego:

"We request the Cortes to be pleased to decree that the minister of the colonies may present as soon as possible the measures which he may judge best adapted to effect the tranquility and happiness of the Americans."

A long debate ensued on the project of admitting this proposition; on the division it was determined by 75 votes to 70, that there was reason to vote on M. Paul's proposition. It was then asked and agreed to, that the voting on the proposition should be appraised nominal, when there appeared 78 in favour, and 77 against it.



# CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 24.

After the usual routine of introductory business had been gone through with, a great number of petitions were presented from various parts of the Union, and referred to the appropriate committees.

Among them were petitions presented by Messrs. Gorham, Eddy and Sawyer, from sundry inhabitants in the respective states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and North Carolina, praying for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy, which were severally referred to the committee of the whole, when on that subject.

Mr. Ross presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the state of Ohio, praying for increasing the public trading establishments with the Indians, and for the adoption of measures to prevent the trading with them by individuals.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for making a partial appropriation for the military service of the U. States, for the year 1822, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, it was Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a portion of the public lands, in the vicinity of Forts Wayne and Defiance, to be laid off, under the direction of the Surveyor General, into town lots, and sold on account of the government.

Mr. Hill moved that when this house do adjourn it adjourn until Wednesday next, which motion was carried.

Mr. Cook called for the consideration of a resolution submitted on a former day by the member from Missouri (Mr. Scott) to instruct the committee on the judiciary to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the organization of the courts of the U. States so as more equally to extend their advantages to the several states.

The house agreed to consider the same, and the resolution was adopted.

The following gentlemen compose the committee to report a bill appropriating representatives among the several states according to the last census.

Mr. Campbell, of O. Mr. Baldwin, Hovey, McLane, Wright, Duffey, Randolph, Tomlinson, Edwards, N.C., Millary, Lowndes, Colclen, Reid, Holcombe, Trimble, Allen, Tenn., Johnston, La., Hendricks, Rankin, Cook, Moore, Al., Whitman, Scott.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Mr. Rochester called for the consideration of the resolution introduced by him on Monday requesting information from the Treasury Department relative to the sales of public lands.

The house agreed to consider the same.

After some verbal amendments suggested by Messrs. McCoy and Rankin, which were assented to by the mover, the question was taken thereon, and the resolution adopted.

A report of the Commissioners of the Public Buildings on the subject of the property of the U. States in the city of Washington, was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Thursday, Dec. 27.

Among the various petitions that were this day presented and referred, was a memorial of sundry citizens of the city of New York, presented by Mr. Cambridge, and praying for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy, which was referred to the committee of the whole house when on that subject.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill entitled an act to authorize partial appropriations for the military service for the year 1822—and to make good a deficit in the appropriations for the revolutionary pensioners.

The bill was twice read and committed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sterling submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of relieving the unsettled claims against the U. States growing out of the late war with Great Britain to the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, to be settled by him, under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, upon principles of equity and justice, or to provide otherwise for the disposition of said claims, in such manner as shall be just to the claimants and safe to the U. States, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was laid on the table.

Friday, Dec. 28.

After the presentation and reference of petitions—

Mr. Floyd rose, he said, to submit a motion, relative to the execution of an act of the last session of Congress, which had been the subject of much difference of opinion in Congress, and, in its effect, he had learned, had produced much discontent elsewhere. For his part, Mr. F. said, he, as a supporter of that measure, had acted from the purest and most upright motives. He had very little doubt but that the law had been carried into effect with the same spirit as that which produced it. But as there were individuals who supposed that they had been aggrieved by the mode in which the law had been carried into effect, to place the matter in its proper light, in justice as well to those whose conduct on this occasion he supposed to have been misrepresented, he moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report to this house whether the army has been reduced, according to the provisions of the act "to fix the Military Peace Establishment of the U. States" passed on the 2d day of March, 1811.

The resolution was agreed to, nem. con.

Mr. Trimble laid the following resolution on the table.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this house such communications between the government of the United States and France, or such other information respecting the construction of the 6th article of the treaty of 1803, by which Louisiana was ceded, respecting the seizure of the

Apollon in 1820, for a violation of our revenue laws, and also respecting the discriminations made by each country between its own navigation and that of the other—as in his opinion it may not be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate.

Monday, Dec. 31.

Among the petitions this day presented and referred, were two from the inhabitants of the states of Rhode Island and Maine, presented by Messrs. Eddy and Hill, praying for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy, which were respectively referred to a committee of the whole when on that subject.

Mr. Baldwin presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of West Florida, praying to be annexed to the state of Alabama, which on motion, was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Smith of Md. from the committee of ways and means, made a report upon the subject of the financial concerns of the U. States, accompanied by a bill, entitled, An act to authorize the secretary of the treasury to exchange the stock bearing an interest of five per cent. for certain stock bearing an interest of six and seven per cent. The bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Lou. it was

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing in force for two years an act granting a double concession to the inhabitants of the state of Louisiana, or to report what causes have prevented them from availing themselves of that law. That they be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the districts of the surveyor general south of Tennessee river, so as to create one district for the state of Louisiana and one for the state of Mississippi, and that they provide by law that the surveyor general of each district give security for the faithful disbursement of the money placed in his hands.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of murder, robbery, or any other crime, which, if committed within the body of a county, would, by the laws of the United States, be punishable with death, when the crime shall be committed on board of the ships of war of the United States, while lying within any river, bay, or bay, within the prescribed limits of any particular state.

The speaker presented a communication from the Navy Department, estimating the additional expense of examining the different harbors belonging to the U. States in the Pacific Ocean, and transporting 150 tons weight of artillery to the mouth of Columbia river, at \$25,000.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the said communication was referred to the select committee appointed on the subject of occupying a military post at the mouth of Columbia river.

The speaker further presented a communication from the comptroller of the treasury department, containing an abstract of the outstanding balances due on the books of the third auditor of the treasury, which was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Mr. Hemphill, from the committee on roads and canals, made a detailed report thereon, which shall be hereafter published, accompanied by the following bill:

An act to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of Roads and Canals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made, for a national road from the city of Washington to that of New Orleans, and for canals from the harbor of Boston to the South, along the Atlantic coast, and to connect the waters of the Ohio above with those below the Falls at Louisville—Lake Erie with the Ohio river, and the tide waters of the Potomac with the same stream at Cumberland, designating what parts may be made capable of ship navigation, and for communications between the Susquehanna and the rivers Seneca and Genesee, which empty into Lake Ontario, and between the Tennessee and Savannah, and between the Tennessee, Alabama, and Tombecby rivers; and for such other routes for roads and canals, as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view. The surveys, plans, and estimates for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, to carry into effect the objects of this act, the President be and he is hereby authorized to employ two skilful civil engineers, and such officers of the corps of engineers, or who may be detailed to do duty with that corps, as he may think proper; and the sum of ——— dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

The bill was twice read and committed.

Transactions at Pensacola.

Mr. Whitman called for the consideration of the resolution he had submitted in the early part of the session, requesting information from the President of the U. S. relative to any misunderstanding which may have existed between Gen. Jackson and Judge Fromentin, in the territory of Florida, &c.

Mr. W. remarked, that he deemed the inquiry of the first importance, and it had fully understood the reasons that had occasioned the previous postponement, they were founded upon an expected communication from the executive in relation to that subject, without a call from the house.

But he (Mr. W.) had information on which he relied, that such was not the intention of the President, and of course, it could not be indecorous to adopt the resolution.

The house, thereupon, agreed to consider the same, and the first question in order was upon an amendment heretofore proposed to strike out the words "think proper to communicate," and to insert in lieu thereof the word "possess"—thereby requesting all the information possessed by the President in relation to the subject. The question was taken on this proposition, and lost ayes 61, noes 72.

The question then being upon the whole resolution—

Mr. Cannon moved to strike out all that part of the resolution which related to the supposed misunderstanding between governor Jackson and Judge Fromentin. Mr. C. could perceive no good consequences

likely to grow out of the proposed inquiry. It was not calculated, in his opinion, to lead to any beneficial result. It might protract debate, and excite a ferment—but for any national purposes, it was worse than useless. It related to a supposed misunderstanding between two subordinate officers—and there was as little propriety for this inquiry as there would be if this house were to call upon the President of the U. S. for information relative to alleged differences between the marshals of different districts.

Mr. Sawyer could perceive no reason for surprise that this resolution had been warmly resisted, especially when the mover came boldly out with an avowal that it was to lay the foundation of an impeachment. Mr. S. believed it was only calculated to excite the feelings of the house, without being productive of any benefit to the public. He did not wish for a revival of the Seminole controversy, and thought General Jackson had been persecuted enough already. He therefore moved, that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

The motion for an indefinite postponement having been then seconded, the question was taken thereon, and lost.

The question was then put on Mr. Cannon's motion, and negatived.

Mr. M. Lane thought, if an inquiry was to be made, it should be broad enough to enable the house to avail itself of all the information of which the case was susceptible. He wished the house to be put in possession of the sentiments and views of the executive in relation to the subject. The conduct of his subordinate agents was called in question. The opinion which the President entertained had not been disclosed. It might, perhaps, if obtained, relieve the house from any further trouble. He therefore moved to add to the resolution a further request, that the President of the United States would communicate to the house such parts of the correspondence of the late Governor of Florida with the Executive as have not been heretofore communicated, and which may be consistent with the public interest to disclose, touching the proceedings of the said governor during the period of his government of Florida.

The amendment was agreed to, when the question on the resolution, as amended, was taken, and carried.

The speaker presented a communication from the secretary of state, in conformity to an act of Congress to fix the compensation, &c. of the clerks of the different departments, which, on motion of Mr. Little, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Dr. DENNIS CLAUDE, of this city, was on Monday elected by the Senate of this state a member of that body, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declension of the Hon. John Stephen.

## South Carolina Legislature.

The Senate of South Carolina, have unanimously adopted the resolutions of this state relative to the appropriation of the public lands of the U. S. to purposes of education.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. schooner Alligator, to a gentleman in this city, dated at Sea, November 6, 1821.

"On the afternoon of the 5th inst. (yesterday) there was a most unprovoked, piratical outrage and aggression, made upon the Alligator, by a large Portuguese Brazilian man, called the Marianna Flora, which we descried about 9 o'clock A. M. about a half point on our weather bow. At 11 she took an topgallant sail, hauled up her lower ex and backed her main top-sail, and hoisted a flag half mast, a sign of distress, which induced us to haul up for her. At 12.30, we had got within gunshot of her, when she commenced firing upon us with round, grape and language, we immediately hoisted our large American ensign and pendant, notwithstanding which she continued her fire, and without having shown any national flag. The wind at the same time was very light, and we received her raking fire for about an hour, when arriving within point blank musket shot of her, we kept away so as to bring our broadside to bear upon her, when we returned her fire, and with so much success as in a few minutes to compel her, first to hoist her colors, under which she fired a few minutes, and then to surrender. She proved to be a large ship of 3 or 400 tons mounting 20 guns, with a crew of nearly 40 men. There is no doubt in the minds of any of us, but that she at first took us for some defenceless merchant vessel, whom she designed to decoy with her signal of distress, for the purpose of plunder, and one of the conclusions which we all draw from this unprovoked and outrageous attack upon us, is, that many of the pirates which now almost daily occur on the high seas, are committed by vessels of this description, who are authorized by their government to arm themselves for defence, and abuse the privilege thus granted them, by using the same means for the purposes of robbery and plunder, whenever they think they can do it with impunity; knowing that all the capture will attach itself to the patriot privateersmen. The captain of the Marianna Flora, however, got the wrong way by the ear when he fell in with the Alligator, and I sincerely hope will be punished as he deserves."

## For the Maryland Gazette.

## HINTS ON ORATORY.

Awkwardness, as well as stiffness in one's deportment, is a weed that will choke the germe of oratory, unless speedily destroyed. Chesterfield's description of an awkward man is so ludicrous, that he who wishes to become conspicuous, not only as an orator, but in any other capacity, must do his best to get rid of this covering should be attire therein, and substitute in lieu thereof a comely garb.

A careless and indifferent way of speaking should be avoided, since nothing is more unsuitable in an orator, than to appear before an audience, and deliver a speech without paying any regard whatever to the requisite qualifications for an oratorical exhibition. Some persons utter their sentiments without attending to the inflections of their voice, the graceful movements of their limbs, or the right posture of their body—all of which should be strictly observed, else there is little chance of their ever rendering themselves conspicuous, or attaining celebrity.

Should a man recount any direful calamity that may befall a nation, or an indi-

vidual, with as much unconcern and indifference as if he were relating some trivial incident, similar to such an daily occur, it would preclude him from attaining to eminence as an orator. How is it with Demosthenes and Cicero?—We derive our information from an unquestionable source, that the great Latin orator considerably impaired his health, by the vehemence of gestulation with which he was accustomed to deliver his orations—, however, do not recommend that vehemence in an orator should be carried to the extent so as to jeopardise his health, since the preservation of such a blessing should be paramount to every worldly consideration—but the other extreme is the awful rock against which I wish not the orator to split. It is furthermore observed by the author above mentioned, that the Grecian orator was equally celebrated for this rhetorical quality.

An antagonist of Demosthenes, who owing to that orator was banished Athens, while reading the oration which occasioned his exile, and which he elicited from his friends their admiration, could not refrain saying, "If, my friends, you are so much affected by the mere perusal of this oration, how infinitely more would your sensibilities have been wrought upon, had you actually heard him darting forth the thunder of his eloquence, which made the walls reverberate with the sound thereof, as does the ambient air with the trumpet's clangour and the cannon's roar."

How lifeless a figure, in comparison to men of such renown, does an orator often make at the American bar—While holding erect his head with the utmost serenity, he runs his hands into his pocket as far as he can trust them, or examines with great attention a piece of paper on which there is nothing written.

A writer of no little celebrity, remarks, in speaking of British eloquence, that "one may see many a skilful rhetorician, turning his hat in his hand, moulding it into a variety of shapes, examining sometimes the lining, and then again the button, during the whole progress of his harangue. A man deprived of the faculty of hearing, would entertain the impression he was cheapening a beaver, when perhaps he was canvassing the fate of the nation."

The author above alluded to, proceeds to relate an anecdote, which affords a salutary hint to clients, not to meddle with or interrupt counsel while arguing in their behalf, since they are in consequence thereof, liable to lose their cause. He, as nearly as I can recollect, expresses himself— "A counsellor at Westminster Hall, who when pleading a cause, invariably had a piece of jack thread in his hand, which he was in the habit of twisting about a thumb or finger, all the time he was speaking; and which the merry wights of that day, called the thread of his discourse, since he was, while deprived of it, unable to utter a syllable. One of his clients, who unfortunately for him, was more facetious than earnest, stole it from him in the height of his argument, but he had better have let it alone, for by the jest he lost his cause."

The foregoing remarks are designed to have a tendency to induce those who are desirous of excelling in oratory, to attend to those qualifications, which are requisite to perfect them in this science.

An orator should, in order to attain to eminence in his avocation, pay particular attention to his diction, since it is an ingredient of the greatest importance in kneading the composition of an orator, for, should the orator be deficient in this essential, he can never elevate himself on the pinnacle of glory, which is to the orator a more lofty elevation, than the huge Bread-corn's stormy summit."

Though a graceful posture of the body, &c. are indispensable in an orator, yet when these are combined with language embodying all that words can, when linked together in harmonious concert, convey the dominion of oratory remains undisputed.

Having mentioned that an orator should not neglect his diction, it now devolves on me to designate the species of language most suitable for an orator. It should be recollected that an orator is not to declaim when he is litigating a point of law, though we will allow him the liberty, should he perceive his auditors to become restless after he has taxed their patience by a dry and prolix argument, in which he has introduced those terms denominated technical, and which are commonly used in forensic disputation, to regulate his hearers by stepping aside to cutt from the garden of science, a flower or two of rhetoric, so that they may be the better prepared, in consequence of being thus regaled, to attend to his speech.

In arguing a point of law, too great indulgence must not be permitted the orator in interweaving in his address a multiplicity of metaphysical allusions, since instead of producing unless, when apply introduced, conviction, frequently have a contrary effect. So that the orator must wari-ly employ those weapons, that may, instead of proving a means of defence, turn out to be weapons of defeat, words are formidable weapons when judiciously brandished.—Those missiles are calculated, when wielded by one skilled in wordly tactics, to do wonderful execution—and words and actions, when marshalled in hostile array, carry the heart by storm. It is true that the speaker, with a view to accomplish this, must conformably to the instructions of Hanlet, adapt the action to the word, and the word to the action.

(To be resumed.)

## ABSTRACT

## Of the Proceedings of the Legislature, HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 2.

A petition from Elizabeth Poe, for remuneration for forage furnished by her deceased husband during the revolutionary war. From Henry Kemp, guardian of Virginia and Corbin Baker, for permission to import certain slaves. From Verelinda Crompton for support. From Morshom Parker of Calvert to be compensated for a negro man sentenced to be hanged.

Mr. Forwood reports unfavourably on the petition of the president of the Baltimore and Havre-de-Grace turnpike road company.

Mr. Forwood reports favourably on the petition of William Michael, of Harford.

Mr. Orrick reports a supplement to the act to authorise the levy out of Baltimore county to borrow money for completing the bridge over the great falls of gunpowder, at Metehun.

Mr. A. Spence reports a bill for the benefit of Levin Porter of Worcester.

Mr. A. Spence reports a bill for the relief of Henry Truitt of Worcester.

Mr. Forwood reports a bill for the relief of Abraham Ross.

Mr. Craig obtained leave to report a bill to regulate the inspection of sales of land, and a bill to amend the act for distributing the free school fund.

The supplement to the act to authorise a lottery to raise a sum of money to build a church for the use of the Lutheran and Presbyterian at Allguers, the bill is in favour of George Hesselbeck, and the supplement to the act relating to commonable fees, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Snowden reports a bill for altering the election districts in Baltimore county, to prevent the owners of female slaves from reclaiming them and their posterity after having permitted such slaves to marry free men and to live with them as free people.

Mr. Kennedy reports a further supplement to the act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last will and testaments, &c.

Mr. Carroll reports favourably on the petition of Jehu Chandler.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill in favour of Joseph Chain, passed.

Mr. Barry reports a bill for the relief of Michael I. Ford, of the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Forwood reports a bill to alter a road in Harford.

Mr. King reports a bill to regulate the pay of the judges of the orphan court of Somerset.

Mr. Kennedy reports a bill to incorporate the Jefferson Association of Baltimore.

Mr. Kemp reports a bill to authorise the German Reformed Church in Middle-Town to raise a sum of money by lottery to defray the expenses in part of building the same.

Mr. Bruce reports a bill authorizing the levy court of Frederick to raise a sum of money to build a bridge over Dig Pipe Creek.

Mr. Cannell reports a supplement to the act for the distribution of the school fund.

Mr. Moffett obtained leave to report a bill to relieve as far as practicable the pecuniary embarrassment of the people of this state, and to provide for the interest of debtor and creditor.

Thursday, Jan. 3.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Washington for a bridge over Beaver creek. From Margaret Duval of Anne Arundel for support. From Basil Spaulding of Charles that a deed may be confirmed. From Thos. F. Ward of St. Mary's for a divorce. From Christopher Hughes, of the city of Baltimore for permission to erect two warehouses for the inspection of tobacco.

Mr. Barry reports a bill for the relief of Peter Ulrich.

Mr. Lockerman reports a bill for the sale of the real estate of Mark Benton, late of Queen Anne's, and a supplement to the act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Eastern.

The bill to incorporate the trustees of St. James academy and school in Baltimore county, the resolution in favour of Catherine Kilty, a supplement to the act to alter the mode of repairing the public roads in Caroline, reported by Mr. Sanbury; and the bill to change the election districts in Frederick county, were severally passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to authorise the levy court of Talbot to assess a sum of money, passed. The bill in favour of Wm. Renor, rejected; and the bill for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Calvert, passed with amendments, which were concurred in by the house.

On motion by Mr. Allen, the following orders were read.

Ordered that be a committee to draft and introduce a bill entitled an act for the benefit of constables, the provisions of which shall be as follows: That no sheriff acting as such shall alter the passage of the said act, serve any execution on any judgment rendered by a Justice of the Peace for or under the amount of fifty dollars, that no sheriff shall violate the provisions of the said act under the penalty of dollars, recoverable in such manner as the said committee may devise.

Ordered that be a committee to draft and introduce a bill entitled an act to prevent oppression in the service of Executions, the provisions of which shall be as follows. That no clerk or Justice of the Peace, shall serve any Execution unless directed so to do, by the plaintiff either personally or by writing, or by his Attorney at Law. And that no clerk or Justice of the Peace shall violate the provisions of the said act under such penalty and recoverable in such manner as the said committee may devise.

Mr. Bruce obtained leave to report a bill to appoint an examiner for the Western and Eastern shores.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the clerk of the council relative to the public arms, and the number of justices of the peace now in commission. From this it appears that there belongs to the state 21,331 muskets, 690 rifles, 1,405 pistols, 2,196 swords & 39 cannons. It likewise appears that the whole number of justices of the peace at this time in commission, is 1,226.

Mr. Pigman obtained leave to report a bill for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

The amendments proposed by the senate to the bill for appointing a printer to the state, were assented to.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the appointment of an attorney general, and after considerable debate thereon, adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Orrick reports a bill to make valid a deed.

Mr. Kennedy handed to the chair the following report, accompanied by a bill for the improvement of the Navigation of the Susquehanna.

The committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the memorial of the citizens of Baltimore, relating to the improvement of the river Susquehanna, beg leave to report—

That from the importance of the subject, and from the particular aid asked for by the memorialists, they are induced to make a separate report, in order that the house may be early possessed of the subject. Your committee would think it superfluous to dwell much on the importance of the trade of the Susquehanna. It is sufficient to refer to the very peculiar geographical features of this river, with respect to the state of Ma-



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## AGRICULTURAL.



### PEACH TREES.

Make boxes around your trees about one foot in height, and capacity, exclusive of tree, to hold a peck, fill this in with the bark taken from tanvats, pressing it a little together, and your trees will remain free from worms around the roots, which are so destructive to trees, as it is found that worms will not inhabit this bark if ever so old.

### From the Saturday Magazine. OF RAISING AND FATTENING SWINE.

By J. Tyson.

Swine, though a very troublesome animal, seems to be indispensable to the farmer; but with proper management, the raising of them may be made a source of profit. First, be careful to select a good breed. From experience, I know there is an advantage in being particular in this respect. I will not pretend to say which are the best breed: the China, crossed with the English lop eared hogs, make an excellent stock. Suitable pens, pasture, plenty of food, and care and judgment in feeding, are all subjects necessary to be attended to. The pens should be large and airy: a small portion of the pens should be covered close, so as to keep the hogs in the fall and winter from the inclemency of the weather; and the floors of the pens well flagged or paved with large flat stones, so as to prevent rooting: it is proper to have your hogs ringed; they are then not so quarrelsome: a close pen is injurious to their health. The pens should be cleaned once a week, and well littered with corn stalks, leaves, &c., and their nests or beds littered with clean wheat or rye straw: oats and buckwheat straw are very injurious to your hogs and pigs. A farmer ought to have his pen divided into three parts: one for fattening his winter hogs, one for fattening his small pork in the fall for market, and the other for his store shoats. By attending to your hogs in the manner above described, you will make a great quantity of excellent manure.

I have found the best season for raising pigs for store hogs, to have them to come about the beginning of July, then the sows will have a chance of ranging the stubble fields after harvest, and picking up the lost ears, and, with the milk from the dairy, you will raise fine pigs. They should be weaned at about six or seven weeks old. They should be put into a pen, and fed on the surplus milk from the dairy, with a little Indian meal and clover grass: keep them clean, & they will thrive amazingly. As soon as potatoes are grown, a portion of them, boiled well and answer with the milk nearly as well as Indian meal. Boiled apples, pears, squashes, pumpkins, &c., all make excellent food for young shoats, and much the cheapest. Every farmer, who wishes to raise pork for the market, ought to have a boiler fixed up for that purpose. It is certainly a source of advantage. Early in the month of May, as soon as there is sufficient pasture, ring your hogs and turn them out to pasture. It is best to have a lot on purpose, with water in it, that in the warm weather they may get drink and wallow: this keeps them clear of disease, which is essential to their thriving. For a few weeks after they are turned to grass, they should be pretty well fed, till they become reconciled to feeding on grass and a greater range of liberty than their pen afforded. After harvest the hogs should be turned into the orchard, that they may get the early ripe apples before the season of cider making commences.

The fattening of winter hogs is a matter of importance, and by proper management much may be saved. As soon as the Indian corn is fit to feed, the hogs should be put into the pen. Rye, buckwheat or Indian corn, ground together, boiled potatoes, pumpkins, &c. make excellent slop for them: it should be made thick and given to them three times a day, and as much of the soft Indian corn as they will eat clean. Hogs should be fed little at a time but often, and great care taken not to stalk them. The last two weeks of feeding I prefer Indian corn only and water. Their pens should be cleaned twice a week and their bed made of clean straw. Swine are liable to a variety of diseases, to wit, mange, measles, stopping of

the issues of the fore legs, &c. I believe most, if not all of those diseases, proceed from the filthy manner in which hogs are too frequently kept. The mange may be cured by sprinkling on the backs of the hogs wood ashes, and turning them out of a rainy day, putting oil on them; or the most effectual way is, to wash them with soapuds, and then oil them: after this trouble, keep them clean. The flour of brimstone is said to be good for the measles. I have never yet had a measly hog. For the stoppage of the issues in the fore legs, nothing is necessary more than to rub them with a corn cob, and open the holes with the end of a knitting needle or something of that kind.

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, 1st January, 1822.

<b>A</b>	James McCulloch	Elizabeth Matthews
R. W. Armstrong	Stephen Archer	Amos Ames
<b>B</b>	James Butler	Samuel Belmer
Samuel Belmer	Mrs Sarah W. Barry	Rev Basil Barry
James F. Bruce	Page Hall	Francis Hamfield
<b>C</b>	Levi Chaney	John Connell
Mr Clayton	Monte Chertbert	John Curdery
Wm Conble	Wm Car michael	Milton Colburn
<b>D</b>	Walter Dorsey	John W. Davis
<b>E</b>	Nathaniel Elliott	Benjamin Griffith
Mrs Gray	Mrs Sarah Galloway	Mrs F. G. Galloway
<b>F</b>	Miss Elizabeth Harrison	Thos W. Hall
George Howard of Brice	J. Hupler	Rev Thos Howell
<b>G</b>	Rebecca Hall	Ezekiel Hopkins
Mrs L. D. Hall	John Hamilton	George L. Hammon
<b>H</b>	James Henson	Miss P. G. Hoadway
Miss Ann L. Harwood	Miss Fessilia Hall	Mr Hume
<b>I</b>	Thos Joins	Mr Mary Jarvis
<b>K</b>	R. B. Charles O. Kelly	Bernard R. O. Kelly
<b>L</b>	Philip G. Leebster	Wm M. Landale
<b>M</b>	Peter McVean	James Munroe, P. M.

### REMOVAL.

WM. R. THOMPSON,

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his

### BOOT & SHOE

Manufactory to the Shop one door below Mr. J. Weedon's dwelling house, and opposite the Post Office, in Church street, where they can be accommodated in the first style, or in such manner as they may think proper to direct. While thankful for the encouragement he has received in time past, he solicits a continuance of the same.

He has furnished himself with a stock of leather of a superior quality, and has engaged in his service several first rate workmen.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.



### A COACH FOR BALTIMORE

Commenced running on Tuesday first January, and will continue through the winter on Tuesdays and Saturdays, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoons.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line.

For seats please apply to Mr Geo. Shaw's store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan. 3.

### REMOVAL.

GEORGE McNEIR—TAILOR, Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop,

One door below the Post Office, Where he has on hand a general supply of

### FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cas sinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Nov. 8.

### Reduced Prices.

The subscriber, in consequence of the reduced prices of the market, has determined to make a correspondent reduction in his prices. Hereafter his charges will be—

For Cutting Hair, 12 1-2cts.  
Shaving, 6 1-4cts.

Except in cases where gentlemen require him to attend at their lodgings; in such cases his former prices will be adhered to. JAMES HOLLAND. Church-st. Annapolis, Dec. 20.

### State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 20th, 1821.

On application by petition of Baruch Fowler, administrator de bonis non of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and American Baltimore.

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December 1821.

BARUCH FOWLER, Admr. D. B. N.

### Tobacco Note Lost.

The subscriber having lost or mislaid about the middle of October last, a Note containing four hogheads of Crop Tobacco, marks, numbers and weights, as follows:

Mark	No.	Gross.	Tare.	Net
1 N.	193	991	93	888
	195	986	96	884
	196	967	100	867
	197	1,057	98	959

Cautions all persons against purchasing the same, as he intends applying to have it renewed.

James Nicholson.

### Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD,

Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Like wise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.

Sept. 13.

### Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr George Shaw's Store—price 25cts

The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—With the amendments ingrafted therein Oct. 25.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery.

They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freight to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17.

### PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 24th instant, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of Henry Shriver, in and to a House and Lot situated on Elk Ridge. Seized and taken as the property of the said Shriver, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Philip Keefe Executor of Jacob Keefe. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.

Benj. Gaither, Late Shff. A. A. C. January 3, 1822.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday 24th instant, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, all that tract or parcel of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, called "Snowden's Addition to Huntington Quarter," containing one thousand acres more or less. Seized and taken as the property of Gerard H. Snowden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Kevin Hammond Executor, of Matthias Hammond. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for Cash.

Benj. Gaither, Late Shff. A. A. C. January 3, 1822.

### CAUTION.

All persons are forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or in any way trespassing on the Farm of Mr. William Stuart, called Aberdeen, on South River. Offenders will be dealt with according to law.

Henry R. Overster.

January 3, 1822.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber, John T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr.

Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821

### This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply by petition, in writing, to the honourable the justices of the county court for Anne-Arundel county, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in April next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are hereby desired to take notice.

Thomas W. Widdington, of Nicks.

Dec. 20.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of vendo exposit from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 10th day of January next, at James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis—All that tract or parcel of land, called and known by the name of "Beard's Habitation" lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, on which John Nicholson now resides, containing 228 acres, more or less. Seized and taken as the property of the said Nicholson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John Duval of Marsh. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Late Shff. A. A. C.

### NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER, Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

### STOCK OF GOODS,

offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates.

Oct. 11, 1821.

### LEFT COURT.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel County will meet in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 14th January 1822, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, and laying the County Levy.

By order, W. S. GREEN, Clk.

Nov. 29.

### ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffalty election to be held in 1824.

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

### PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

### Ducks, Oysters, &c.

The Subscriber, informed by

### DINWIDDIE & SUPPLIES.

of Wild Pond, Oysters, &c. at the notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded, and may be disposed to favour him with a call.

A. GRAMMER.

P. S. He expects a few days a large supply of Peppercorns from Philadelphia, December 6, 1821.

### New Goods.

### BASIL SHEPHERD,

### MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Church Street, Opposite Mr. J. Hughes.)

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has supplied himself with a new and select assortment of

### Fall Goods.

Consisting of best Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, and Drab Cloths, and superior assortment of Cassimeres, Casinets, Vestings and Cords of all kinds. All of which he will make up on the shortest notice, and on the most reduced and accommodating terms. He also has on hand already made FLUID CLOAKS, of a superior quality.

Dec. 6.

### NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

By order, Saml. S. Hodgkin, clk.

Dec. 13, 1821.

### G. F. TEUTO,

Respectfully gives notice to the Citizens of this place, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

### A CONFECTIONER

opposite Mrs. Robinson's Boarding house, in the upper end of the building occupied by Mr. G. I. Grammer, where every article in that line can be had in the nicest state, and on the most reasonable terms.

### Family Parties, Balls, &c.

can be furnished in the genteeliest style, at a short notice. Shop keepers will be supplied at the Baltimore prices.

He likewise carries on the

### BREAD

and Biscuit Baking Business, and will gladly furnish such families as may favour him with their custom, with bread and Biscuits.

He has on hand, and will constantly keep for sale, Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Wallnuts, Best Spanish Cigars, and an assortment of Sugar Toys, Apples, Cranberries, Limes, an assortment of Wax & Gnu Beads, Miniature Pictures, in gilt frames, representing naval victories of the last war, Lace Shirt Buttons, Doll Faces, and an Elegant Rifle, which he will sell cheap for cash, & some other articles.

He solicits a share of the public's support, of which he will endeavor to prove himself deserving.

Annapolis, December 13th, 1821.

### Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffalty of said county at the election of October 1824.

### JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,

Price—\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

### The Euterpeiad.

The first volume of the Euterpeiad or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semi-monthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum, by

John R. Parker,

No. 2, Milk st. Boston.

Nov. 8.

### NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

By order, Saml. S. Hodgkin, clk.

Dec. 13, 1821.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Maryland Mercury of Nov. 10.

The Bard of Greece to his Countrymen

Ye Greeks! look on the ruins of the Parthenon!

And think, when ye hear the voice of the bard,

That Greece's glory is not dead, but sleeps in the tomb!

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The resolution moved by Mr. Cushman

on the 20th ult. for directing the committee

on revolutionary pensions to revise the

Pension Law of March 1, 1816, so as to

modify it, by lessening the amount

of bounty to individuals, its provisions

may be extended to certain descriptions of

Revolutionary soldiers, in reduced and pecu-

liar circumstances, though not abso-

lutely dependent on public or private char-

ity, was, on his motion, taken up and

agreed to.

The House, on motion of Mr. Smith of

Maryland, then agreed to take into con-

sideration the unfinished business of yester-

day—the bill for making a partial appro-

priation for the military service of 1822,

&c.

Mr. Tracy moved to reconsider the mo-

tion to determine the question of the appro-

priation for the Indian Department by ex-

cess and vote—his having voted in the affirma-

live on that question.

The Speaker decided the motion to be

in order.

The Speaker adhered to his decision; to

which Mr. Tracy yielded.

Mr. Randolph moved to recommit the

bill to a committee of the whole House,

with a view to bring into a manner discus-

sion and amend the unfinished appropriation

that had been asked for by the Secretary

of War.

The question on recommitment of this

bill to a committee of the whole, was then

put and carried—yeas 10, nays 10.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Md. the House

immediately resolved into a committee of

the whole on said bill, Mr. Nelson, in the

chair.

Mr. Chambers moved to insert, after the

words in the current expenses of the In-

dian Department, the words "including a

deficit of \$70,000 of the appropriation for

that object in the year 1821"—yeas 10, nays

10.

Here a debate ensued, when, on motion

of Mr. Bond who adhered at some length

upon the subject of making appropriations

without being possessed of the grounds on

which they were asked, the committee rose,

reported progress, and obtained leave to sit

again.

Mr. Whitman moved that when this

House adjourn, it adjourn to Monday next.

Agreed to.

Letter from the Comptroller of the Treas-

ury to the House of Representatives of the

United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Comptroller's Office, Dec. 28, 1821.

Sir,

In compliance with the provisions of the

act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March,

1809, entitled, "An act further to amend

the several acts for the establishment and

regulation of the Treasury, War, and Na-

vy Departments," and the act passed on

the 3d of March, 1817, entitled, "An act to

provide for the prompt settlement of public

accounts," I have the honour to transmit

herewith the following returns received from

the Third Auditor of the Treasury:

1. A list of such officers as have not set-

tled their accounts within the year, for mo-

neys advanced one year prior to the 30th

September, 1821.

2. A list of the accounts which have re-

mained unsettled, or on which balances ap-

pear to have been due more than 3 years

prior to the 30th September, 1821.

3. An abstract of moneys advanced prior

to the 3d of March, 1809, on the books of

the late Accountant of the War Depart-

ment, and which remained to be account-

ed for on the books of the Third Auditor

of the Treasury, on the 30th September,

1821.

I also transmit, herewith, an explanato-

ry communication received from the Third

Auditor of the Treasury, on the subject of

the preceding documents.

With considerations of high respect, I

have the honour to be, your obedient ser-

vant,

JOSEPH ANDERSON,

Comptroller.

The Hon. Philip P. Barbour,

Speaker of the House of Rep's of the

U. S.

Letter of the Third Auditor.

Treasury Department,

Third Auditor's Office, Dec. 26, 1821.

Sir,

In presenting the accompanying state-

ment, I avail myself of the occasion to of-

fer a few remarks relative thereto. I en-

deavoured, in my communication trans-

mitted with a similar report for the last

year, to explain the nature and extent of

the accounts originally turned over to this

office for settlement, and the progress which

had at that time been made therein. The

accounts then unsettled, or on which bal-

ances appeared to have been due more than

three years on the 30th September, 1820,

amounted, as will be seen on reference to

that report, to \$15,317,890 84. The state-

ment herewith shows their present amount

to be only \$5,724,710 78, a reduction of

\$9,593,179 06 having been effected, as fol-

lows, viz:

1st. By the final settlement

of many accounts, and

the partial settlement

of numerous others,

2d. By remittances made

to the Treasury, which,

agreeably to law, are

to be carried to the credit

of the surplus fund,

3d. By credits to persons

who have obtained ver-

dicts in suits instituted a-

gainst them,

\$9,438,304 66

85,846 58

66,618 82

\$9,593,179 06

There still remains, it will be observed,

a large amount of accounts unsettled, and

of balances apparently due to the United

States, notwithstanding every exertion, as

far as the other duties of the office would

permit, has been made to lessen the former,

and to collect the latter, by the means point-

ed out in the instructions I have received on

the subject.

In many cases where delinquencies have

appeared, the accounts have been made out

and reported for suit, and the results,

where they have been made known to me,

are stated in the remarks opposite the names

of the individuals.

Similar reports are making of the re-

maining accounts of delinquency, and will

continue to be made until the whole shall

be completed.

It may be proper to intimate, that it is

believed, in many cases, the money advanced,

if not wholly expended, has been in part

disbursed for public purposes, and vouchers

for the same either not taken, or if taken,

are informal, or have been lost, and the

parties dead or not in a situation to furnish







Table with financial data, including 'SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS' and 'SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES'.

Mr. Maffitt reports a bill for the benefit of the... Mr. Maffitt reports a bill for the benefit of the... Mr. Maffitt reports a bill for the benefit of the...

Mr. Maffitt reports a bill for the benefit of the... Mr. Maffitt reports a bill for the benefit of the... Mr. Maffitt reports a bill for the benefit of the...

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Thus have we laid before you, as clear, full and expressive an evidence of your... Thus have we laid before you, as clear, full and expressive an evidence of your...

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## AGRICULTURAL.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

### ON SALT AS A MANURE.

Within a few years, the farmers in England have paid considerable attention to the use of Salt as a manure; and many of their agricultural writers represent it as a valuable acquisition. They affirm it will prevent mildew, smut, and rust in the wheat, increase the quantity of the grain, and bring it to earlier maturity; and that it will destroy weeds, worms, flies and insects.

"Salt," says Mr. Hollingshead, "will be found to be the cheapest, best and most durable manure, ever made use of."

"Salt," says Mr. Varley, "is the mother of all manures, as every kind of manure is higher or lower in value, according to the quantity of salt or nitre it is thought to have in it. Formerly salt was thought to be an impoverisher of land, but experience has taught us wisdom: it is now found to be otherwise, provided it is duly proportioned to the state the land is in, and mixed to mollify it, as follows: Take ten bushels of salt, and six bushels of dry ashes, and mix all together; then spread them on the land, and harrow them in with the seed: this is a sufficient dressing for an English acre, as it is better to repeat the dressing than to lay too much on at once. One particle incorporates and mollifies the other. Salt itself is rather too severe and harsh in its nature, & if laid on too thick, might prove of bad consequence; but if conveyed into the earth by a soapy smooth method, will prove the real enricher the earth wants, to send forth vegetation; this dressing will last for three crops."

Salt, when used as a manure, operates as a stimulant. "It is," says Dr. Darwin, "a stimulus which excites the vegetable absorbent vessels into greater action than usual; it may, in a certain quantity, increase their growth, by enabling them to take more nourishment in a given time, and perform their circulations and secretions with greater energy."

"Salt," says Sir John Sinclair, "if employed in large quantities, in its natural state, is hostile to vegetation, yet it operates advantageously, in various ways, when judiciously applied to arable land. In large quantities it has a tendency, like other excessive stimulants, to disorganize and destroy the vegetable substances with which it comes in contact; but in moderate quantities it promotes the growth of vegetables."

"It has been proved by Pringle and Marbride, that the salt will, in large quantities, prevent putrefaction, and has, in certain proportions, yet it has an evident tendency to promote the process, when used in small quantities. Hence the advantage of mixing it in moderate quantities with farm yard dung, and other animal and vegetable substances."

"A farmer mixed up a quantity of refuse salt with the earth taken out of water furrows, and another portion of the same earth with lime. Of the two, the vegetation of that part of the field which had the salt compost laid upon it, was by far the healthiest and most vigorous."

"Salt destroys vermin in the ground, by making them void the contents of their bodies, such evacuations being too powerful for them to withstand. It has this additional advantage, that the vermin thus become food for these very plants, which otherwise they would have destroyed."

The benefit of salt as a manure, depends very much upon the quantity and manner of using it. Before it is used, particularly for a top dressing, it should be pulverized very fine. There should be a less quantity sowed on the acre for top dressing than on plowed land; and and more on cold wet land, than on that which is dry and warm. As a top dressing for pasture, two bushels to the acre will answer; but on mowing lands, double that quantity may be safely used; as the soil in the field is more open and loose, the salt will more readily mix and incorporate with it. When you sow the salt with the grain, six bushels to the acre will not be too much. Here it will destroy the worms & clear the ground of weeds, and prepare it for, as well as afterwards promote the growth of, the grain and the grass. Two or three bushels sowed to the acre in the spring, on the land before harrow-

ing, that is to be planted with Indian corn, will repay the expense. I have seen the account of an experiment of sowing at the rate of fifteen bushels the acre, on a meadow which bore nothing but flags; the first year it killed the flags, the second the land bore nothing, not even weeds; but the third, and succeeding years, it yielded great crops of grass.

## REMOVAL.

J. WATERS, & SON,

Have removed their Saddle and Harness Manufactory, to the shop lately occupied by John N. Stewart, in Church street, where they offer for sale a handsome assortment of articles in their line, very low for cash, and hope to receive, (as they shall endeavour to merit,) a continuance of public patronage.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm, are earnestly requested to make payment before the first of March next.

Annapolis, Jan. 10, 1822.

## REMOVAL.

WM. R. THOMPSON,

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his

### BOOT & SHOE

Manufactory to the Shop one door below Mr J. Weedon's dwelling house, and opposite the Post Office, in Church-street, where they can be accommodated in the first style, or in such manner as they may think proper to direct. While thankful for the encouragement he has received in time past, he solicits a continuance of the same.

He has furnished himself with a stock of leather of a superior quality, and has engaged in his service several first rate workmen.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

## Reduced Prices.

The subscriber, in consequence of the reduced prices of the market, has determined to make a correspondent reduction in his prices. Hereafter his charges will be—

For Cutting Hair, 12 1/2 cts.  
Shaving, 6 1/2 cts.

Except in cases where gentlemen require him to attend at their lodgings; in such cases his former rates will be adhered to. JAMES DOLLAND, Church-st. Annapolis, Dec. 20

## New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS,

And every article suitable for Gentlemen's Dresses,

Which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice, to those who will favour him with a call at his shop, two doors above Mr. J. Hughes's, formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, to which he has lately removed.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase bargains are invited to give him a call.

Oct. 11.

## PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday the 1st day of February next, on the premises, a Farm on the head of Severn, containing about three hundred acres of land. This farm binds on the public road, leading from Baltimore to Annapolis, the dwelling house and out houses are large and commodious, having been heretofore used as a Tavern, and well known by the name of Mrs. Urkhardt's Tavern. The land is well wooded and adjoins Severn River. The subscriber will also offer at the same time and place, part of a tract of land, called Abington, containing about fifty seven and 3/4th acres. On this land there is a dwelling house and other necessary out houses.

There will also be sold at the aforesaid time, stock of various kinds, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Also for a term of years, six negro girls, from 10 to 16 years of age. The terms which will accommodate, will be made known on the day of sale.

Jan. 10.

ANNA GAMBRILL.

## Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD,

Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlic, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Likewise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.

Sept. 13.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber.

John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery.

They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freight to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17.

## REMOVAL.

GEORGE McNEIR—TAILOR,

Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop,

One door below the Post Office, Where he has on hand a general supply of

### FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Nov. 8.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, 1st January, 1822.

A	James McCall
R W Armstrong	Elizabeth Matthews
Stephen Archer	Wm Murdoch
Amos Auer	Thos Moore
B	Mrs Ann Morrison
James Butler	Tilghman Mosher
Samuel Reimer	Joseph McPherson
Mrs Sarah W Bordley	Wm Mallory
Rev Basil Barry	Wm McKee
James F Brice	Joseph Mayo
Page Hall	C H Mills
Francis Bamfield	James Medford
C	Mrs Louisa C Mead
Levi Chaney	N
John Connell	Col James Nash
Mr Clayton	Daniel Newton
Mons Cherbert	O
John Cordery	Moses Orme
Wm Combs	P
Wm Carmichael	Elijah Pennington
Milton Colburn	Philip Pindell
D	Wm Pollard
Walter Dorey	Thos Pollard
John W Duxell	Betsy Parker
E	John Phillips
Nathaniel Elliott	R
G	Elijah Redmond
Benjamin Griffith	Mrs Sarah Richards
Mrs Gray	Gen S Ringgold
Mrs Sarah Galloway	Anthony Robinson
Mrs Catherine Gwin	John Rogers
Miss C L Gunt	S
Mrs A O Gibson	Abigail Smith
H	Leonard Scott
Miss Elizabeth Harrison	Sarah Simons
John Hall	Wm Simmons
Thos W Hall	Lewis Sprigell
George Howard of Brice	Mrs Elizabeth Shepard
J Hunter	T
Rev Thos Howell	John Tidings
Rebecca Hull	John Thompson, Printer
Isabel Hopkins	Martin Tinkley
Miss Lucy D Hall	Philip W Thomas
Thos Hamigan	Francis Van Nesa
George Hogarth	James Zachary
R Hammond	W
James Hanson	John M Welch
Miss P O Hardaway	Mrs Sarah Welch
Miss Ann L Harwood	Henry Welch
Miss Priscilla Hall	Benj Winteron
Mr Hone	Mr Wiffin
I	Leonard Watkins
Thos Joice	John N Watkins
Mrs Mary Jarvis	Miss Amelia Whitaker
K	Mrs Ann Whitcraft
R B Charles Kelly	Walter Wyll
Bernard R C Kelly	John Williams
L	Mrs Ellen Walker
Philip G Lechreiner	John Weedon
Wm M Landdale	Miss Ellen Windham
M	Samuel Wier
Peter McVean	Capt Wilson
N	

James Munroe, P. M.

Jan 3.

## State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

December 20th, 1821.

On application by petition of Baruch Fowler, administrator de bonis non of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and American Baltimore.

THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December 1821.

BARUCH FOWLER.

Adm'r. D. B. N.

Dec. 27.

## Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 24th instant, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title, interest, and estate of Henry Shriver, in and to a House and Lot situated on Elk Ridge, seized and taken as the property of the said Shriver, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Philip Keeler, Executor of Jacob Keeler, to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash.

Benj. Gaither, Late Clk. A. A. C.

January 3, 1822.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday 24th instant, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, all that tract or parcel of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, called "Snowden's Addition to Huntington Quarter," containing one thousand acres more or less, seized and taken as the property of Gerard H. Snowden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Resin Hammond, Executor, of Matthew Hammond, to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash.

Benj. Gaither, Late Clk. A. A. C.

January 3, 1822.

## CAUTION.

All persons are forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or in any way trespassing on the Farm of Mr. William Steuart, called Aberdeen, on South River. Offenders will be dealt with according to law.

Henry Hunter, Sheriff.

January 3, 1822.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next; and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun who is authorized to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorized to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber,

John T. Barber,

Adam Miller,

John Miller, jr.

Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821

## This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply by petition, in writing, to the honorable justices of the county court for Anne-Arundel county, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in April next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel county and state of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are hereby desired to take notice.

Thomas Worthington, of Ntchs.

Dec. 20.

## NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER.

Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

### STOCK OF GOODS,

offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates.

Oct. 11, 1821.

## ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffly election to be held in 1824.

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

## A COACH

### FOR BALTIMORE

Commenced running on Tuesday first January, and will continue through the winter on Tuesdays and Saturdays, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoons.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line.

For seats please apply at Mr. Geo. Shaw's store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan 3.

## Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts.

The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments thereto, as ratified therein Oct. 23.

## PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

## Ducks, Oysters, &c.

The subscriber informs the public, that he has made arrangements to supply

### DINNERS & SUPPERS

of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the most moderate terms, and to supply fully a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to favour him with a call.

CHAMBERLAIN.

F. S. He expects to have a large supply of Pepper's Best Philadelphia Flour, December 4, 1821.

## New Goods.

### BASIL SHEPARD

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has supplied himself with a new and select assortment of

### Fall Goods.

Consisting of best Blue, Black, Brown, Closets, and Drab Cloths, and superior assortment of Cassimeres, Cassimets, Vestings and Cords of all kinds. All of which he will make up on the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms. He also has on hand already made PLaid CLOAKS, of a superior quality.

Dec. 6.

## NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

By order,

Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.

Dec. 13, 1821

## G. F. TEUTO,

Respectfully gives notice to the citizens of this place, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

### A CONFECTIONER

opposite Mrs. Robinson's Boarding house, in the upper end of the building occupied by Mr. G. J. Grammer, where every article in that line can be had in the nicest state, and on the most reasonable terms.

Family Parties, Balls, &c. can be furnished in the genteel style, at a short notice. Shop-keepers will be supplied at the Baltimore prices.

He likewise carries on the

## BREAD

and Biscuit Baking Business, and will gladly furnish such families as may favour him with their custom, with bread and Biscuits.

He has on hand, and will constantly keep for sale, Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Walnuts, Best Spanish Cigars, and an assortment of Sugar Toys, Apples, Cranberries, Limes, an assortment of Wax & Glass Beads, Miniature Pictures, in gilt frames, representing naval victories of the last war, Lace Shirt Buttons, Doll Faces, and an Elegant Rifle, which he will sell cheap for cash, & some other articles.

He solicits a share of the public's support, of which he will endeavour to prove himself deserving.

Annapolis, December 13th, 1821.

## Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffly of said county, at the election of October 1824.

## JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive

PRICE—\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

## The Euterpeiad.

The first volume of the Euterpeiad or Musical Intelligence and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semi-monthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum, by

John R. Parker,

No. 2, Milk st. Boston.

Nov. 8.

## NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

By order,

Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.

Dec. 13, 1821



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Federal Republic.

To the People of the United States.

In my last communication to you, I en-

deavored to show, and I think I did prove,

that the laws which had been passed for the

extinguishment of the public debt, and sol-

emnly consecrated to that object, had been

forever and set at naught by those

whose bounden duty it is, to take care

that they are faithfully executed." If I am

wrong in saying this, let the contrary be

shown. I will yield to superior argument,

and to reason; but it is no answer nor argu-

ment, to say, that the receipts into the trea-

sure have been insufficient to pay all the

demands against it. I contend, that the

specific appropriation of ten millions of dol-

lars, for the purpose of paying the interest

and reimbursing the principal of the public

debt, has a priority or preference over oth-

er appropriations, according to the law, as

now stands; and that it was illegal to take

from this appropriation, any money, for

the purpose of applying it to other objects

of expenditure. I contend further, that it

is not competent even for Congress, without

committing a palpable and violent breach of

the national faith, to direct any part of the

surplus of the sinking fund to be applied to

other objects, unless war shall occur with

foreign power." Upon this contingency

alone, they may direct any surplus

of the sinking fund to be applied to other

objects of the public service—(see 7th of

the act of 3d March 1817, establishing the

sinking fund, which is in these words:

"Nothing in this act contained shall be

construed to prevent the Congress of the

U. S. if war shall occur with any foreign

power, from applying to any object of pub-

lic service, any surplus of the amount here-

in appropriated to the sinking fund, which

may be left in any year, after paying the in-

terest and principal which may be actually

due and payable by the U. States in con-

formity with their engagements; nor shall

anything in this act be construed to repeal,

alter or affect any of the provisions of any

former act, pledging the faith of the U. S.

to the payment of the interest or principal

of the public debt; but all such payments

shall continue to be made at the time here-

before appointed by law, excepting only as

before provided, that no payments shall be

made on certificates which have become the

property of the U. States.") Here

then, is an expressed and solemn pledge

made by Congress to the nation at large

and to the public creditors, that even the

surplus of the sinking fund shall not be

used for any other purposes than those

for which it is pledged and appropriated,

excepting only in the event of a war taking

place between the U. States and a foreign

power. It is scarcely necessary to inform

you, that any surplus of the sinking fund

must arise either from the circumstance of

the public securities being higher in price

than the commissioners of the sinking fund

are authorized to purchase, or where there

is no stock which can, consistently with

the terms of the loan, or with the provi-

sions of the law creating it, be paid or re-

deemed. The commissioners of the sink-

ing fund are bound by law to apply the ten

millions annually appropriated, 1st to the

payment of the interest and principal which

may be actually due and payable by the U.

States, in conformity with their engage-

ments; and 2d, to the purchase of the debt

of the U. States, at the prices fixed by law.

The excuse which has been given by the

Executive branch of the government for un-

Bank, in behalf of the U. S. \$70,000 shares,

amounting to 7 millions of dollars payable

in Gold or silver coin, or in stock of the

U. S. bearing an interest of five per cent

per annum; which stock was made "re-

deemable in any sum, and at any period

the government shall deem fit." The act

incorporating the Bank, was passed April

10, 1816. The law which established the

present sinking fund of ten millions per ann.

was passed 3d March 1817; the latter part

of the 3d sect. of which act is in these

words: "And the commissioners afore said

[the commissioners of the sinking fund]

are authorized and directed to apply the

sums by this act appropriated to the pur-

chase and redemption of the public debt

held by the Bank of the U. States, if not

otherwise to be obtained on the terms sta-

ted in this act." That is to say, if the

public debt could not be procured or pur-

chased at the prices which the law author-

ized the commissioners of the sinking fund

to give, then they were directed to apply

the sum remaining in their hands, after pay-

ing the prior demands on the sinking fund,

to the purchase and redemption of the pub-

lic debt held by the Bank of the U. S." Has

this been done? Let the Secretary of the

treasury answer the question. But every

body knows that it has not.

Again: A remnant of the loan authorized

by the act of the 31st May 1796 (vol. 3, p.

353) and which was payable the 1st of Jan.

1821, yet remains unpaid. And further-

more, the sum of \$2,000,000, borrowed

under the provision of the act passed 1th

May, 1820, altho' reimbursable at the pleasure

of the U. S. remains unpaid—notwith-

standing the commissioners of the sinking

fund are directed by the law under which

this loan was obtained, to cause to be ap-

plied and paid out of the said fund, yearly,

such sum and sums as may annually be ne-

cessary to discharge the interest accruing

on the said stock, and to reimburse the

principal as the same may become due."

Comment on these facts cannot be nec-

essary. Incapacity, culpable negligence, or

something worse, must, one would be led

to suppose, exist to an extraordinary and

alarming degree, in our public departments.

The truth is, that the true saying, "what

is every body's business, is nobody's busi-

ness," applies with great force to most of

our public matters—though I do not won-

der that even men of leisure and ability

should be deterred from making investiga-

tions with a view to wholesome results;

since so many things in our public offices,

though plain and simple in their nature,

are wrapped up in useless and mysterious

forms; and thus as it would seem, pur-

posely kept from public view and examination.

With the aid of Heaven and a good constitu-

tion, I shall endeavour to develop some of

these mysterious proceedings, in doing

which, I shall calculate on obtaining the

approbation, if not the co-operation of ev-

ery good citizen.

A Native of Virginia.

From the Zanesville Express.

"DON'T CARE"

My mother said to me once, when I was

quite a lad, "Humphrey, bye and bye you

will be a man; what do you think will be-

come of you, when you will be obliged to

provide for yourself?" "I don't care," said

I. Never while I live shall I forget the ex-

pression of the good old lady's countenance

at that moment. With all the nat'ral soli-

citude of a parent for the future welfare of

an only son, speaking from her eyes, she

regarded me steadfastly for some moments,

and then said, in a tone which can never be

eradicated from my memory, "Humphrey,

never utter that sentence again. As you

value your own happiness, and your fu-

ture prospects, guard against that expres-

sion."

THE SUN.

In meditating on the wonderful works

of God, the first object which generally

strikes the attention, is that glorious lumina-

ry the sun. It appears to dwell in the heav-

ens as in a grand pavilion. The form of it

is nearly, if not quite, spherical. Its mag-

nitude is great indeed. The diameter of it

is computed to be 890,000 miles, which is

more than equal to a hundred diameters of

our earth. But what its substance is, whether

it be liquid or a solid globe, who can tell?

The general opinion, however, is, that it

is a body of fire, that the heat of it is pre-

ferred by its prodigious bulk, and that light

and heat are emitted from it, as from an

enormous mass of red hot iron. Others sup-

pose it affords us light without possess-

ing any great internal heat, and that its

beams become hot, with us, by mixing with

our atmosphere.

The distance of the sun from our earth

is truly astonishing; it being more

than eighty millions of miles a distance to

predigions, that a cannon ball, flying at the

rate of four hundred and eighty miles an

hour, would not reach us in fifteen years;

and yet the rays of light which issue from

it, are said to be no longer than seven or

eight minutes in their passage. It is equally

astonishing to us, that the sun is equal to seven

times the circumference of our world, in a

moment. Our merciful Creator has placed

the world at the most convenient distance

from the sun near enough to be sufficiently

warmed by it, yet not so near as to be con-

sumed. The sun is now generally acknowl-

edged to be the centre of our system, it

does not perform a circuit round the earth,

as, from appearances, we should naturally

conclude, and as the ancient philosophers

supposed: it revolves only around its own

axis; and does this once in the space of 24

hours. The cause of eclipses is ob-

vious; when the moon passes between the

earth and the sun it is eclipsed. When the

earth interposes between the moon and the

sun then the moon is eclipsed, and this is

only at the time of full moon.

Who can think of the bulk of the sun

without calling to mind its glorious Creator?

"With what an august conception does

this furnish us of the works of the

Creator! Thousands of thousands of suns,

attended by ten thousand times ten thousand

worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regu-

lar and harmonious, invariably keep-

ing the paths prescribed to them—and those

worlds peopled with myriads of intelligent

beings! O how great, how wise, how good

must He be, who made and governs the

whole!

CROMWELL'S VIGILANCE.

Oliver Cromwell carried the system of

espionage to a perfection which it never at-

tained in England, either before or since.

There was not the smallest incident that be-

fel King Charles II. in his exile, but Crom-

well knew it perfectly well. A gentleman,

who had served the unfortunate Charles I.

desired leave of Cromwell to travel, and

obtained it on condition that he would not

see Charles Stuart. On arriving at Colo-

gne, however, the gentleman broke his

promise, and sent a message to the exiled

king, requesting that he might wait on him

in the night, which was granted. Having

discussed fully on the affairs of his mis-

sion, he received a letter from the king,

which he concealed in the crown of his hat,

and then took his leave.

On his return to England, he waited on

Cromwell with confidence, and being asked

if he had punctually performed his promise,

he said he had. "But," said Cromwell,

"who was it that put out the riddle when

you spoke to Charles Stuart?" This un-

expected question startled him; and Crom-

well proceeding, asked him what he said



[illegible]



A dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of fabric, with a lighter, speckled area on the left side. The image is oriented vertically and shows a high-contrast, grainy texture. The left side is lighter and more speckled, while the right side is darker and more uniform in color. There are some small, dark spots and fibers visible throughout the material.



## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Country Magazine.

By J. Tyson.

### SHEEP.

First, of feeding wethers. Purchase in the month of September or October the number of wethers you design to fatten; be careful to select handsome thriving sheep, between three and six years old. Let them pasture the field you intend ploughing up for Indian corn the next season. Sheep I consider very injurious to good pasture land, if permitted to pasture late in the fall and winter, for they eat the grass and roots so close, as in a great measure to destroy the succeeding year's crop of grass: for that reason, I would not let them graze on any field late in the fall, but those which are designed to be ploughed in the spring. In the winter they should have a large open stable, as it will not do to have them housed close in a small place, for they become diseased and will not fatten. Late in the fall, when the pasture has become short, they should have good hay, with a small quantity of oats and Indian corn. When the snow is on the ground, and they cannot get any grass, I have found turnips, cut small, mixed with Indian meal and a little salt, very good. They should be fed three times in the twenty four hours. Care should be taken to give them sufficient food, but they ought not to be permitted to waste it. By carefully pursuing the above course, your sheep will be fit for the butcher the last of February or beginning of March.

In the above statement I have given an account of my manner of feeding; but, to be more particular as to actual profit and experiment, let me state one instance.

Late in the month of November, 1811, I purchased 20 handsome wethers, at three dollars per head. I fed them in the manner before described, and kept an account of the expenses; and the result was as follows:

Prime cost of the sheep	\$60.00
30 bushels of Indian corn and oats	\$20.10
1 ton hay	15.00

I sold the sheep to the butcher on the first of March following for \$4.50 per head, reserving the fleeces. They had something above 80 lbs. of wool. The account then stands thus:

20 sheep, at \$4.50	\$90.00
80 lbs. of wool, at 50 cents	40.00

Deducting the prime cost and feed from the actual sale, leaves a nett profit of \$35.90, and the manner they made, over and above a full market price for the hay and grain.

Of Store Sheep.—For the last five or six years the dogs have been so destructive to the sheep through our country, that I have abandoned the keeping of them. But permit me to state to you what I have done. In the fall of 1812, I purchased 25 very handsome young ewes, at \$2 per head. They were pastured in the fall and winter on the field that I designed ploughing for corn in the spring; they were fed on hay, turnips, and Indian meal. I raised 33 lambs. After ploughing up the field on which they had pastured, I turned them into a ten acre field I designed for fallow; on this field they pastured until about the 15th of May. They were then turned into a clover field just out in bloom. The young lambs fed with avidity and delight on the blossoms of the clover, and they soon became very fat. I sold them to the butcher for \$2.50 per head, excepting three, for which I received \$2 per head:

So that I received for the lambs	\$81.00
----------------------------------	---------

For 75 lbs. of wool, at 50 cents

37.50

I sold the old sheep to the butcher at three dollars per head, one dollar more than I gave, leaving a profit of

25.00

So that the actual profit on 25 sheep in less than one year, which cost but \$50, was

\$143.50

### SMUT.

A practical farmer says, that by repeated trials he has found that one ounce of salt paste, dissolved

in a pint of water, and one ounce of flour of brimstone, be put on the seed with lining, is a certain preventive of the smut in wheat.

### RECEIPT TO TURN CIDER INTO WINE.

Add to a barrel of cider as soon as it is out of the press, honey sufficient to make it bear an egg. Work all the fifth out at the bung hole by keeping it open and the barrel constantly full. In about five weeks draw off the pure liquor into a tub, then add a gallon of cider brandy, and mix the whole well together. After having thoroughly cleaned the barrel, return the liquor into it, bung it up, and when fine, rack it off for family use. In the opinion of many persons, who are by no means inferior judges, this wine is pronounced equal to almost any foreign wine.

### TO KILL BOTS

In a Horse, pour a quart of rum down his throat. This will make them loose their hold of the maw, and they will be carried off with its contents. Repeat the dose as often as may be found necessary. A few doses of linseed oil, a pint each time, will also quickly effect a cure.

### To recover a cask of Stale Small Beer.

Take some hops and some chalk broken to pieces; put them in a bag, and put them in at the bung hole, and then stop up the cask closely. Let the proportion be two ounces of hops and a pound of chalk for a half barrel.

### BOITANY.

A few grains of salt, dropped into the water in which flowers are kept, it is said, preserve them greatly from fading, keeping them in bloom double the period that pure water will.

### Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of

Shirts, Bran, and Horse Feed.

At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

G & J. BARBER

January 17.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery.

They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freight to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 26th, 1821.

On application by petition of Baruch Fowler, administrator de bonis non of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and American Baltimore.

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December 1821.

BARUCH FOWLER, Adm'r. D. B. N.

Dec. 27.

## REMOVAL.

J. WATERS, & SON,

Have removed their Saddle and Harness Manufactory, to the shop lately occupied by John N. Stewart, in Church street, where they offer for sale a handsome assortment of articles in their line, very low for cash, and hope to receive, (as they shall endeavour to merit,) a continuance of public patronage.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm, are earnestly requested to make payment before the first of March next.

Annapolis, Jan. 10, 1822.

## REMOVAL.

WM. R. THOMPSON,

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his

BOOT & SHOE

Manufactory to the Shop one door below Mr. J. Weedon's dwelling house, and opposite the Post Office, in Church street, where they can be accommodated in the first style, or in such manner as they may think proper to direct. While thankful for the encouragement he has received in time past, he solicits a continuance of the same.

He has furnished himself with a stock of leather of a superior quality, and has engaged in his service several first rate workmen.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

Reduced Prices.

The subscriber, in consequence of the reduced prices of the market, has determined to make a correspondent reduction in his prices. Hereafter his charges will be—

For Cutting Hair, 12 1-2cts.

Shaving, 6 1-4cts.

Except in cases where gentlemen require him to attend at their lodgings; in such cases his former price will be adhered to. JAMES HOLLAND, Church-st. Annapolis, Dec. 20

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS,

And every article suitable for Gentlemen's Dresses.

Which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice to those who will favour him with a call at his shop, two doors above Mr. J. Hughes's, formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, to which he has lately removed.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase bargains are invited to give him a call.

Oct. 11.

Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD,

Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlic, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Like wise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter percent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.

Sept. 13.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court, January 1st, 1822.

On application by petition of Rebecca Watts, administratrix of Philip K. Watts, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and American Baltimore.

Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip K. Watts, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, 1st day of January 1822.

REBECCA WATTS, Adm'r.

ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for cash. For farther particulars inquire at this office.

Jan. 17.

## Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 24th instant, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title, interest and estate of Henry Shriver, in and to a House and Lot situated on Elkridge. Seized and taken as the property of the said Shriver, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Philip Keefer Executor of Jacob Keefer. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash.

Benj. Gaither, Late Shff. A. A. C. January 3, 1822.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday 24th instant, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, all that tract or parcel of land lying in Anne Arundel county, called Snowden's Addition to Huntington Quarter, containing one thousand acres more or less. Seized and taken as the property of Gerard H. Snowden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Reshammond Executor, of Matthias Hammond. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash.

Benj. Gaither, Late Shff. A. A. C. January 3, 1822.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber, John T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr.

Annapolis, 5th Oct 1821

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER,

Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates.

Oct. 11, 1821

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffly election to be held in 1824.

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday the 1st day of February next, on the premises, a Farm on the head of Severn, containing about three hundred acres of land. This farm binds on the public road, leading from Baltimore to Annapolis, the dwelling house and out houses are large and commodious, having been heretofore used as a Tavern, and well known by the name of Mrs. Urkhardt's Tavern. The land is well wooded and adjoins Severn River. The subscriber will also offer at the same time and place, part of a tract of land, called Abington, containing about fifty seven and 3-4th acres. On this land there is a dwelling house and other necessary out houses.

There will also be sold at the aforesaid time, stock of various kinds, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Also for a term of years, six negro girls, from 10 to 16 years of age. The terms which will be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale.

Jan. 10.

ANNA GAMBRILL.

A COACH

FOR BALTIMORE

Commenced running on Tuesday first January, and will continue through the winter on Tuesdays and Saturdays, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoons.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line.

For seats please apply at Mr. Geo. Shaw's store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan 3.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts

The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments ingrafted therein Oct. 25.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

## Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish

BENEFITS & SUPPLIES

of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the most moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to favour him with a call.

G. I. GRAMMER, P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of Pepper's new Philadelphia Beer. December 6, 1821.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk. Dec. 13, 1821

G. F. TEUTO,

Respectfully gives notice to the Citizens of this place, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

A CONFECTIONER

opposite Mrs. Robinson's Boarding house, in the upper end of the building occupied by Mr. J. I. Grammer, where every article in that line can be had in the nicest state, and on the most reasonable terms.

Family Parties, Balls, &c. can be furnished with the genteel style, at a short notice. Shop-keepers will be supplied at the Baltimore prices.

He likewise carries on the

BREAD

and Biscuit Baking Business, and will gladly furnish such families as may favour him with their custom, with bread and Biscuits.

He has on hand, and will constantly keep for sale Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Wallnuts, Best Spanish Cigars, and an assortment of Sugar Toys, Apples, Cranberries, Limes, an assortment of Wax & Glass Beads, Miniature Pictures, in gilt frames, representing naval victories of the last war, Lace Shirt Buttons, Doll Faces, and an Elegant Rifle, which he will sell cheap for cash, & some other articles.

He solicits a share of the public's support, of which he will endeavour to prove himself deserving.

Annapolis, December 10th, 1821.

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffly of said county at the election of October 1824.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,

PRICE—\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

The Euterpeid

The first volume of the Euterpeid or Musical Intelligence and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semi-monthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum by

John R. Parker, No. 2, Milk st. Boston.

Nov. 8

NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Marriot, Lockerman, J. Forrest, Allen & Dennis,

By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk. Dec. 13, 1821

REMOVAL.

GEORGE McNEIR—TAILOR,

Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop,

One door below the Post Office, Where he has on hand a general supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Nov. 8.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1822.

[No. 5.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS.

Legislature of Delaware.

Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mr. Thomas from the committee to whom was referred that part of the governor's message, which relates to the appropriation of public lands, made the following report: The committee to whom was referred that part of the governor's message, which relates to the appropriations of the public lands, respectfully report—

That the matter referred to them, embraces a report and sundry resolutions, adopted by the legislature of Maryland, relative to appropriations of public lands for the purposes of education. These resolutions declare "that each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands," the common property of the Union," and "that the states, whose favour Congress have not made appropriations of land for the purpose of education, are entitled to such appropriations, as will correspond in just proportion, with those heretofore made in favour of the other states."

The principle asserted in these resolutions appears to your committee to be founded in justice, and to be consonant to the best views of national policy. Your committee find themselves relieved from the necessity of searching for arguments in favor of the claims of those states that have not yet received their portion of the public lands. The ground they conceive to be already preoccupied by the report adopted by the legislature of Maryland. This report is before the Senate, and it contains in the view of your committee a lucid and able exposition of the justice and policy of granting its share of the public lands for the purposes of education. After the masterly manner in which this subject has been managed by the report adopted by the Maryland legislature your committee have not the presumption to suppose, that they can throw upon it any additional light. They would therefore, venture, merely to condense into as small a compass as possible, the different views in which this subject has been exhibited.

That the public lands are now the common property of the Union, is a truth that cannot be denied—and this alone, appears to your committee, sufficient to overthrow the right of any particular section of our country to an exclusive benefit of those lands. The plea then of common property at present, is of itself sufficient to justify each state, in calling for its share of that property, without any regard to the manner in which that property was acquired. But the states that now call for their proportional benefit of the public lands, need not shrink from any enquiry into the mode of the acquisition of those lands. This inquiry would not weaken but strengthen and confirm their claims.

The public lands appear to have been acquired in three ways—By conquest, by purchase, and by cession. The happy termination of the revolutionary war gave to the United States a fair title by conquest to those lands, of which, under the provincial government, the crown of Great Britain had always exercised the right of disposing. But some difficulties seem to have existed, as to the title of the United States to these lands, soon after the close of the revolutionary war. Several of the states made claims to large portions of those lands, which were embraced by their nominal boundaries. The claims of these states, do not appear to your committee, ever to have rested upon a good foundation. They do not however conceive it necessary, now to inquire into the justice of these claims, since the states which made them, have long since abandoned them, and surrendered all right and title to those lands by cession to the U. S. whatever objection therefore may be made to our title by conquest to the public lands, there can no doubt exist to our title by cession. "By the treaty of peace in seventeen hundred and eighty three, Great Britain relinquished to the United States, all claim to the government, property and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof." And within a few years after the peace, the respective states actuated by a generous spirit of conciliation and patriotism, yielded to the United States, what they conceived to be their claims to the unsettled land. Thus did the United States acquire a fair undisputed title to all the public lands east to the Mississippi, except those held by the Indians, and the southern parts of the states of Mississippi and Alabama. A title to these was acquired by purchase, and the money paid out of the common fund. By the same title do we hold the territory west of the Mississippi, this being purchased from France in the year eighteen hundred and three, and also paid for out of the common fund.

Your committee then, can take no view of this subject, without being forced to the conclusion, that as these lands are a common property, each state should derive from them its proportional benefit—and that any appropriations of them, for the exclusive benefit of any particular states, is a violation of the spirit of our national compact, as well as the principles of justice and sound policy."

Were it necessary to search for any additional reason why Congress should grant to each state its proportional share of the public lands, your committee think that it might be found in the conditions inserted in the cessions of several of the states. With some of the states, this disposal of the public lands, was a special condition of cession. The act of cession of Virginia expressly states, that all lands granted to the United States by such cession, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the

confederation, or federal alliance of the said states, Virginia inclusive, according to the usual respective proportions, in the general charge and expenditures, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of, for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. The same spirit breathes through all the acts of cession.

It appears to your committee, that Congress in their disposal of the public lands, have not always acted upon the principle, that these lands are a common property, and of course should always be disposed of for the common benefit. No complaints can be made against any appropriations of these lands for national purposes. But any appropriations for state purposes, is evidently a departure from justice and from that line of policy, which the welfare of the states, and the harmony of the union most clearly prescribe.

The public lands are surveyed and sold according to the direction of Congress, and by the present laws relating to the survey and sale of those lands, it appears, that one thirty-sixth part of all the public lands, is reserved and given in perpetuity, for the benefit of common schools in the states or territories, within which such lands are situated, and in addition to this, the appropriations for seminaries of learning of a higher order, amount to about one-fifth of those for common schools. These are evidently appropriations of a common fund of the country, for the exclusive benefit of a particular section; and of course fully justify those states that have not received any such appropriations, in asking of Congress their proportional share, not as a matter of favour, but of justice.

Your committee are aware of the objections that have been made to the claims of those states that have as yet received no appropriations of the public lands. They have given these objections due consideration, and the result is, in the view of your committee, that they are founded in fallacy and are without weight. It has been objected—that the lands granted to some of the new states for the purpose of education though distinguished in common parlance by the name of donations, were in fact sales bottomed upon valuable consideration: in which the new states surrendered their right of sovereignty over the remaining public lands, and gave up the whole amount, which might have been received in taxes before such lands were sold, and for five years thereafter. It has been justly observed in answer to this, that "as congress possesses in absolute dominion, the whole territory before the creation of the new states, and makes these states it is right to be understood how any right of sovereignty is relinquished by them." It is impossible to relinquish what never was possessed. The new states never had the right of taxing the public lands. They relinquished nothing, and of course, gave no consideration for those lands. One of the conditions on which the new states were admitted into the Union was, that they should not tax the public lands. They accepted of the condition and were of course bound to observe it. Nor does it appear to your committee, how the exemption from taxation of these public lands, is productive of any advantage to the old states, that is not equally enjoyed by the new—but it does most obviously appear that the grant of the public lands to the new states, for the purposes of education, does give to these states, an advantage, which the states that have received no such appropriations do not participate with them. This advantage too, your committee think, is daily increasing. In a few years it would be immense. The new states will be relieved from all the burdensome expenses of education, while the other states will be labouring under these expenses, if their just claims are not now granted. Your committee cannot see, by what principle of justice or rule of policy, Congress can justify itself in giving the new states so great an advantage over the others.

It has also been observed by way of objection to the claims of the old states, that the appropriation of part of the public lands to the purposes of education, for the benefit of the state, in which they are situated, has increased the value of the residue by inducing emigrants to settle upon them. Your committee confess themselves unable to see the force of this objection. If the remainder of the public lands has increased in value, the benefit is obviously not confined to the old states. The new states enjoy equally with the others. Even then allowing the old states to derive advantages from this source, they are not enjoyed by them exclusively. But the benefits accruing from the appropriations of public lands in the new states are exclusively enjoyed by these states. Your committee however, are inclined to think that the old states derive no advantage from the increased price of the residue of the public lands. It does appear to them, that the prices of the remaining public lands, are raised at the expense of the old states, by depreciating the value of their lands, this it is believed by your committee, more than counterbalances the advantages, which the old states receive from the increased value of the residue of those public lands.

The amount of the claims of those states that have received no appropriations of the public lands, have also been urged as an objection against them. But your committee can see nothing trifling in the amount. It has been shown by the Maryland Committee, that instead of being large it is comparatively small. By their report it appears, that the sixteen states that have received no grants, would require but 9,370,760 acres—little more than two acres out of a hundred of all the public lands unsold, and less than what has been already granted to the states and territories in the west.

Your committee are not disposed to throw any censure upon Congress, for those appropriations of the public lands for the purposes of education, to the states and territories of the west. They believe, that it was a measure dictated by a liberal and enlightened policy. It is the duty of our government in the view of your committee, to guard against the evils of ignorance, and to disseminate as widely as possible, the blessings of education. This is a duty more especially incumbent upon a republican government. Ignorance is a soil, whence discords and factions luxuriantly spring; none but an enlightened people can long

enjoy the blessings of freedom—that cannot be appreciated which is not properly understood. Morality and religion are essential to the continuance of a republican government—but to these ignorance is a deadly enemy, nothing that is sacred, can flourish under its noxious breath. Like a tornado it sweeps in its desolating march every thing that is fair and lovely.

To the appropriations then, that have already been made, for the purposes of education, your committee, feel themselves bound to give their full approbation. But they think that it is contrary to the welfare of the union, and the spirit of our national compact, that these appropriations should be partial. Their benefits should be extended to every portion of the community. Justice tells us that a common property should be expended for a common benefit, and policy tells us that it is essential to the stability of the union, that harmonies should be preserved among the states. Now it does appear to your committee, that this harmony will be disturbed, and jealousies will be excited, if there be granted to one section of the country, favours which are denied to another. Besides it does seem to your committee, that if the claims now made, are not granted, that the independence of these states will be endangered, and the beauty of our political fabric may be destroyed, by the preponderating influence which the new states will possess, through the means of superior knowledge and of more improved mental cultivation.

If appropriations of the public lands should be made to these states that have not as yet received any, in proportion to their respective territories, it appears from a calculation made in the Maryland report, that the share of Delaware is forty-five thousand two hundred and twenty-five acres. This would perhaps, amount to about ninety thousand dollars. The importance of such a sum in aid of our school fund, your committee deem it unnecessary to urge.

Nor do they think, that the smallness of our share, should render us backward in urging our claim. The smallness of our territory should make us more zealous in the pursuit of knowledge. We should endeavour to obtain power of mind in order to supply the deficiencies of physical strength. Knowledge is power. Without knowledge, we must sink into insignificance. But with it, we need never fear, but what we shall always be heard and respected in the councils of the nation.

Your committee therefore, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Delaware, in General Assembly met, That each of the United States have an equal right to participate in the benefits resulting from the public lands, the common property of the Union.

Resolved, That the states, in whose favour Congress have not made appropriations of land for the purpose of education, are entitled to such appropriations, as will correspond in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favour of the other states.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and our Representative in Congress, with a request, that they will use their endeavours to procure the passage of an act to carry into effect the just principles therein set forth.

AN EXERCISE.—From Blair. Whatever the belief of men be, they generally pride themselves in the possession of some good moral qualities. The ease of duty is deeply rooted in the human heart. Without some pretence to virtue, there is no self-esteem, and no man wishes to appear in his own view as entirely worthless. But as there is a constant strife between the lower and higher parts of our nature, between inclination and principle, this produces much contradiction and inconsistency in conduct. Hence arise most of the extremes into which men run in their moral behaviour; resting their whole worth on that good quality, to which, by constitution or temper, they are most inclined.

One of the first and most common of those extremes, is that of placing all virtue, either in justice, on the one hand, or in generosity, on the other. The opposition between these is most discernible among two different classes of men in society. They who have earned their fortune by a painful and laborious and industrious life, are naturally jealous of what they have painfully acquired. To justice they consider themselves as obliged, but to go beyond it in acts of kindness, they consider, as superfluous and extravagant. They will not take any advantage of others, which conscience tells them is iniquitous; but neither will they make any allowance for their necessities and wants. They contend with rigorous exactness for what is due to themselves. They are satisfied if no man suffers unjustly by them. That no one is benefited by them, gives them little concern. Another set of men place their whole merit in generosity and mercy; while to justice and integrity they pay small regard. These are persons generally of higher rank and of easy fortune. To them justice appears a sort of vulgar virtue requisite chiefly in the petty transactions which those of inferior station carry on with one another. But humanity and liberality they consider as more refined virtues, which dignify their character and cover all their failings. They can relate at representations of distress; can bestow with ostentatious generosity; can even occasionally share their wealth with a companion of whom they are fond, while, at the same time, they withhold from others what is due to them; are negligent of their family relations; and to the just demands of their creditors give no attention.

Both of these classes of men run to a faulty extreme. They divide moral virtue only which suits his temper. Without justice there is no virtue. But without humanity and mercy, no virtuous character is complete. The one man leans to the extreme of parsimony—the other to that of profusion. The temper of the one is unfeeling. The one you may to some degree respect, but you cannot love. The other may be loved; but cannot be respected; and it is difficult to say which charac-

ter is most defective. We must undoubtedly begin with being just, before we attempt to be generous. At the same time, he who goes further than bare justice, stops at the beginning of virtue.

From Campbell's New Monthly Magazine. HIGHLAND ANECDOTES. THE RAID CILLECHRIST.

Bordering clans, like neighbouring nations, were never upon terms of hereditary concord; vicinity produced rivalry, and rivalry produced war; for this reason, the Mac Donells and the Mac Kennies were never long without some act of hostility or feud; firing houses, driving herds, raising rents and slaughtering each other's clansmen, were feats of recreation, which each was equally willing to exercise upon his neighbour; and if either was more deficient than the other it was more from want of opportunity than lack of good will. Among all the exploits which were thus occasioned between the two clans, none was more celebrated, nor more fearful, than the burning of the Cillechryst, (Christ's church); it gave occasion and name to the libel of the Glenharrie family, and was provoked and performed in the following manner:—In the course of a long succession of fierce & sanguinary conflicts, the Mac Donells, a race who were followers of the Mac Kennies, took occasion to intercept and assassinate the eldest son of Donald Mac Angus of Glenharrie. Donald died shortly after, and his second son, who succeeded to the chieftancy of the clan, was too young to undertake the conduct of any enterprise to revenge the death of his brother, his cousin, however, Angus Mac Raonull of Londin, acted as his captain, & gathering the Mac Donells, in two separate raids swept off the rents from the greater part of Lord Seaforth's country. Still this revenge seemed too poor an expiation for the blood of his chief, the warm life of the best of his kinsmen was the only sacrifice which he thought he could offer as an acceptable oblation to appease the manes of the murdered, and he, therefore, projected a third expedition, resolving in this, to fill the measure of vengeance to the brim. In the prosecution of his design, he awaited a favourable opportunity, and gathering a small band of men, penetrated into the country of the Mac Kennies early on a Sunday morning, and surrounded the Cillechryst, while a numerous congregation were assembled within its walls. Inexorable in his purpose, Angus commanded his men to set fire to the building, and slaughter all who attempted to break forth.

Struck with despair when the flames rushed in upon the aisle of the church, and they beheld the circle of bare claymores glancing beyond the door, the congregation, scarce knowing what they did, endeavoured to force their way through the weapons and the flames; but, pent within the narrow pass of a single arch, they were not capable to make way over each other, far less to break the ring of broad swords which bristled round the porch: men, women and children were driven back into the blazing pile, or hewn down and transfixed at the gorge of the entrance, the flames increased on every side, a heavy column of livid smoke rolled upward on the air, and the roar of infuriated men, the wailing of suffering infants, and the shrieks of despairing women, rising from within the disjunct pile. While the church was burning, the piper of the Mac Donells marched round the building, playing, as was customary on extraordinary occasions, an extempore piece of music, the pibroch which he now played, was called, from the place where it was composed Cillechryst, and afterwards became the pibroch of the Glenharrie family. At length the flames poured forth from every quarter of the building, the roof fell in: there was one mingled yell—one crash of ruin—the flame sunk in smouldering vapour and all was silent. Angus had looked on with stern unrelenting determination, but the deed was done, and recollection now warned him of the danger of delay, he immediately gave orders to retreat, and leading off his men, set off with the utmost expedition for his own country. The flames of the church had, however, lighted a beacon of alarm, which blazed far and wide. The Mac Kennies had gathered in numerous bodies, and took the chase with such vigour, that they came in sight of the Mac Donells long before they got to the border of their country. Angus Mac Raonull, seeing the determination of their pursuit, and the superiority of its numbers, ordered his men to separate and shift each for himself: they dispersed accordingly, and made every one his way to his own home as well as he could. The commander of the Mac Kennies did not scatter his people, but intent on securing the leader of his former, held them together on the track of Angus Mac Raonull, who with a few men in his company fled towards Loch Ness. Angus always wore a scarlet plush jacket, and it now served to mark him out to the knowledge of the pursuers. Perceiving that the whole chase was drawn after himself, he separated his followers one by one, till at length he was left alone, but yet the pursuers turned round upon the track of any other. When they came near the burn of Alt Shian, the leader of the Mac Kennies had gained so much on the object of his pursuit, that he had nearly overtaken him. The river which was before them runs, in this place, through a rocky chasm or trough, of an immense depth, and considerable breadth. Angus knew that death was behind him, and gathering all his strength, he dashed at the desperate leap, and being a man of singular vigour and activity, succeeded in clearing it. The leader of the Mac Kennies, reckless of danger in the ardour of the pursuit, followed also at the leap, but less athletic than his adversary, he failed of its length, and slipping on the side of the crag, held by the slender branch of a birch tree which grew above him on the brink. The Mac Donnell looking back in his flight to see the success of his pursuer, beheld him hanging to the tree, and struggling to gain the edge of the bank: he turned and drawing his dirk, at one stroke severed the branch which supported the Mac Kennies:—I have left much behind me with you to day," said he, "take that also."

The wretched man, falling from rock to rock, fell head long into the stream below, where shattered and mangled by the fall,

he expired in the water. Angus Mac Raonull continued his flight, and the Mac Kennies though bereft of their leader, held on the pursuit; checked however, by the stream, which none of them dared to leap; Angus was gaining fast upon them, when a musquet discharged at him by one of the pursuers, wounded him severely, and greatly retarded his speed. After passing the river, the Mac Kennies again drew hard after him, and as they came in sight of Loch Ness, Angus perceived his strength to fail with his wound, and his enemies pressing upon him, determined to attempt swimming the loch: he rushed into the water, and for sometime, refreshed by its coolness, swam with much vigour and confidence. His limbs would, however, in all probability have failed him before he had crossed the half of the distance to the opposite bank; but Fraser of Frasers, a particular friend of the Glenharrie family, seeing a single man pursued by a party out of the Mac Kennies country, and knowing that the Mac Donells had gone upon an expedition in that direction, got out a boat and hastening to the aid of Angus, took him on board, and conveyed him in safety to the east side of the Loch. The Mac Kennies seeing their foe had escaped, discontinued the pursuit, and Angus returned at his leisure to Glenharrie.

From a Late English Paper.

The Romans not only rewarded those who married, but decreed penalties against men who remained in a state of celibacy.—Fines were first levied on unmarried men about the year of Rome 350, and when pecuniary forfeitures failed to ensure their obedience to these conubial edicts, their contumacious neglect of the fair sex was punished by degradation from their tribe.—Celibacy continued however, to gain ground in Rome; and to counteract its effects, we find that, in the year 518 from the foundation of the city, the censors resorted to the extraordinary measure of obliging all the young unmarried men to pledge themselves on oath to marry within a certain time. In Babylon, an auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually. The virgins of marriageable age in every district were assembled on a certain day of every year. The most beautiful were first put up, and the man who bade the largest sum of money gained possession of her.—The second in personal appearance followed, and the purchasers gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depth of their purses.

When all the beautiful virgins were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up, and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least; and in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome women served as a portion to those who were either of disagreeable looks; or that had any other fault or imperfection.

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday January 21.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, viz:

Treasury Department,

10th January 1821.

Sir: I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of appropriations, proposed for the service of the year 1822, amounting, to \$5,891,383 40

For the Civil List	\$568,603 42
For Miscellaneous Expenses	46,355 60
For Foreign Intercourse	145,000
For Military Department including pensions, arming the militia, Indian Department, and arrearages	5,166,896 19
Naval establishment including the Marine corps	3,232,410 27
	\$5,991,265 48

The funds from which the appropriations for the year 1822 may be discharged, are the following viz:

1st. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars, annually reserved by the act of the 4th of August, 1790, out of the duties and customs, towards the expenses of government.

2d. The surplus which may remain, of the customs and arrearages of internal duties and direct taxes after satisfying the sums for which they are pledged and appropriated.

3d. Any other unappropriated money which may come into the Treasury, during the year 1822.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully sir, your obedient servant,

WM H CRAWFORD,

The Hon. Speaker of

the House of Representatives.

Uniform System of Bankruptcy.

On motion of Mr. Sergeant, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Tuesday, Jan 22.

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida; which was twice read and committed. On motion of Mr. Condit, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the several land districts in the United States, and of diminishing the existing number of land offices.

On motion of Mr. Burton, it was Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law making the records and judicial proceedings of the several states, evidence in each particular state.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Bankrupt Bill. Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Sergeant occupied the attention of the house till after his hour of adjournment, when the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.







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ough, to take a company, to raise a sum of money by lottery—for the relief of Elias Mott, and others—to lay out and open a road in Baltimore county—in favour of Margaret Lewis—the supplement to the act to prevent the destruction of oysters in the state—and the bill relating to public roads in the several counties therein mentioned, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Douglass reports a supplement to the act for the preservation of the navigation of a branch of Nanitoke river, called North West Fork, in Caroline.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to repeal part of the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes; and the bill in favour of Walter K. Armistead, severally passed; and delivers a supplement to the act to incorporate the stockholders of the Marine Bank of Baltimore, for the consideration of the house.

Mr. Whiteford reports a bill empowering the levy court of Harford to build a bridge over Deer Creek.

The report in favour of George W. Bradford, was dissented from.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill declaring the assent of the legislature to a conveyance of lands in Harford, made in trust for the benefit of the preachers of the Methodist church that may have families on Harford circuit, passed with an amendment, which was assented to.

Mr. Bruce reports a further additional supplement to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

Mr. Dalrymple reports a supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school fund.

The clerk of the senate returns the supplement to the act for the improvement of the public roads in Kent, and the additional supplement to the act to regulate elections, severally passed with amendments, which were concurred with by the house.

On motion by Mr. Forrest, the following was read:

Ordered, That the memorial of Samuel Barnes, this day presented, be referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice, & that said committee be directed to issue subpoenas for such witnesses as they shall be well advised will give testimony touching the facts and charges contained in said memorial. And the question being put, Shall the house assent to the same? it was determined in the negative, 34 to 23.

Monday, Jan. 28.

Mr. Bruce reports a bill to impose and collect a tax upon the estates of deceased persons.

The bill annulling the marriage of Thos. F. Ward and Anne Ward, was passed and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following bills—for the relief of Eleanor Hicks of Charles—for the support of Teresa Mankin, and her infant children, of Charles—to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the poor of St. Mary's county—for the benefit of Saml. Thomas of Talbot—authorising the levy court of Frederick to raise a sum of money to build a bridge over Big Pipe Creek, severally passed. Also a bill vesting certain property in the eastern part of the city of Baltimore in trustees for the use and benefit of the society of Friends, &c. in said city. Read.

Mr. Weems reports unfavourably on the petition of Wm. R. Sewell of Calvert. Read and assented to.

Mr. Barney reports a bill for the widening of East street in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Bruce reports a bill to authorise the building an arsenal in the city of Annapolis.

Mr. Douglass reports a bill to authorise the recording of a deed from Jacob Charles of Caroline, to Thos. Payne of said county.

Mr. Weems reports a supplement to the act to ascertain and establish a divisional line between Anne Arundel and Calvert counties. Also a bill concerning Lower Marlborough Academy.

Mr. B. Forrest reports a bill authorising a lottery for the benefit of the Rockville and Barnestown Roman Catholic Congregation in Montgomery county. Read.

The additional supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the west end of Frederick town to Harper's ferry, and a supplement. Passed and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the first reported bill relative to the University of Maryland, rejected. Also the bill for the benefit of Robert Guest, of Charles, passed.

The bill for the relief of Henry Korn, of Allegany, was passed and sent to the senate.

The bill for the relief of Robert Cavelton and Benjamin Arno of Kent—also alter such part of the constitution as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding the elections in the 2d election district of said county—empowering the levy court of Cecil to build a bridge over Octorara creek, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Bruce submitted a resolution proposing the sale of the unsubscribed stock to which this state is entitled in the Bank of Baltimore.

Mr. Barney reports a bill for the relief of Ann Merryman.

The resolution in favour of Richard Graves was passed and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the additional supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco and lumber in the city of Baltimore, passed.

Mr. Orrick reports a bill relating to the removal of causes for trial within the 6th district. Read.

Mr. J. Forrest delivers a resolution in favour of Richard W. West.

Mr. Barney reports a bill relating to the penitentiary.

The bill vesting certain property in the eastern part of the city of Baltimore, in trustees for the benefit of the society of Friends, &c. in said city, and the resolution in favour of Benjamin G. Jones, were passed.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

On motion by Mr. B. Forrest, the following order was read: Ordered, That the statement and affidavit of Matthias Bargin, reported to the house by the committee of grievances, &c. be committed to the said committee, to the end that testimony touching the same, may be examined and reported by said committee to the house.

Mr. J. Forrest reports a bill to provide for the erection of an additional wharf for the town of Nottingham; which was passed and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Allen, the question being put, That leave be given to bring in a bill to withdraw the donations from the different schools, colleges and academies in this state, and apply them to the

of the current expenses of government.—Determined in the negative.—year 16, says 36.

The bill to pave, Bottle Alley in Baltimore, was passed and sent to senate.

Mr. Craig delivers a report in favour of Hazelrigg Ford, of Cecil.

The bill to authorize a lottery for the benefit of the Union Church of Taney-town, and the bill to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relative to public roads in Worcester, were passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Carroll reports a bill to authorize the president directors, &c. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to issue notes of the denomination therein mentioned.

On motion by Mr. Barney, the question was put, that leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people of the state of Maryland, on the propriety of calling a convention to revise the constitution. Determined in the negative year 22, says 41.

**From the National Intelligencer.**

The Census of Kershaw District, in South Carolina, which was wanting, has been laid before Congress by the Secretary of State, amounting, in the aggregate, to 12,432, and making the entire population of that state 502,741. It is understood that (the enumeration in Alabama has not been so perfect as it might have been, owing, it is believed, to the inadequacy of the compensation for the labour of performing the service in the scattered settlements. With this exception, which is, perhaps, now not susceptible of timely remedy, the Census may be regarded as complete, and we understand the General Aggregate will be immediately re-printed, with the return from Kershaw incorporated, which occasion will be embraced for the correction of a small error or two that had inadvertently crept into the calculation, not varying the total amount, however, more than about 167.

We hear from New Orleans, that, about three weeks ago, they had sleighing there! As yet there has been no opportunity for sleighing here this winter, and there is no prospect of it now.

**Legislature of Massachusetts.**

MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS.—Mr Shaw, from the committee to whom the subject of these resolutions was committed, has made an able report, in which the ground is maintained, that the states in whose favour congress have not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are not entitled to any such appropriations in consequence of the reservations which are made for those purposes in the new states.

Boston Repository.

**DREADFUL CALAMITY.**

**THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.**

We have to record this afternoon one of the most dreadful of affecting catastrophes, which has happened at any time in this country. On Thursday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, the Orphan Asylum, at the corner of Schuylkill, Sixth & Cherry-streets, was destroyed by fire. Nothing remains of it except cracked and tottering walls. But the eminently deplorable and heart rending part of this calamity remains to be told. From 20 to 23 of the poor orphans are missing.

January 26.

The dreadful forebodings entertained yesterday, in relation to the fate of the orphans missing since the destruction of their asylum were, we fear, but too well founded. Of the whole number missing, twenty three, 20 are girls, and the particulars which we are about to mention, authorise us further to believe the worst. The matron had been ill of pleurisy, and was bled the day before. She, with her daughter and another young woman, an assistant, were the only adult inmates of the edifice. The matron was the first to awake, from difficulty of breathing, occasioned by the smoke. The two young women, and herself, rescued as many of the children as it was practicable to save, in the short interval of time that elapsed between the moment of their being roused, and the period when the progress of the flames rendered it necessary for them to retreat. The matron mentions that this interval was but a few minutes. The girls slept in the third story, and it appears but too certain, that the fire had gained so much head before they were awakened, as to render their escape exceedingly difficult.

Butcher, the watchman of the ward in which the Asylum stood, was first drawn to the building, and rescued several of the children from the second story. Nutter, the watchman of the adjoining ward, was next on the ground. The latter attempted to ascend the stairs alone, but was driven back by fear of the smoke and flames, which were bursting out. He went up, however, in company with the other, and found on the stairs several of the orphans, whom they exhaled. Nutter mounted again to the floor of the second story, and found himself enveloped in suffocating smoke. He groped among the beds, which were empty—and then retreated through a window over the police at the back door. When on the portico, he received into his arms a child from the arms of Butcher and descended with his burden by means of one of the columns of the portico.

By this time the flames had spread and raged with so much fury, that access by the stairs was no longer possible. Another watchman informs us, that about this crisis, he heard screams and coughing, as if from the third story. Before the engines could be made ready to play, the interior of the edifice was wholly on fire. The scarcity of water and the extreme severity of the cold which froze almost immediately what could be procured, formed distressing impediments to the zeal of the hose and engine associations. We are told that the great exertion of the Phoenix Hose Company contributed chiefly to the preservation of the Widow Asylum, the roof of which they found flames.

Charleston Jan. 24.

Information had reached Havana that Commodore Chaytor, of the Patriotic service, had captured a large piratical schooner off the Hole in the Wall, and hung seventy five of her crew upon the Berles Islands, as an example to others engaged in piratical pursuits.

The United States Schooner Alligator, Lieut. Commandant Stockton, anchored off the bar last evening. She is 33 days from Cape Mesurado, West Africa, a 17 days from the West Indies which a run down on a cruise. Lieut. Stockton has effected a purchase for a most eligible settlement at Cape Mesurado for the

American Colonization Society, and had its possessions scattered.

The officers and crew of the *Alligator* are in good health, and the schooner has not lost a man during her voyage out and home.

Letters received in this city announce that a great battle has been fought, in the Arkansas country, between the Cherokees and Osages, in which the former were completely victorious, making prisoners of several hundred of their antagonists. The next mails from that quarter will probably bring us the particulars of this combat.

Nat. Int.

From the *New Brunswick (N. J.) Times*.  
**NEW INVENTION.**

It may well be said, says a correspondent, that ours is truly an age of invention. A new gig belonging to Henry M<sup>r</sup> Colm, Esq of Somerset, was exhibited in this city a few days since, to which was added a machine of his own invention, which strikes a tread of every mile, and at the same time shows the distance, and is constructed on such precise mathematical principles, that it may be set, so as to tell the distance of nine thousand miles; and may be taken off or added to any wheel carriage, without the least inconvenience.

Mount Zion, Geo. Jan 7.

**A MODERN AMAZON.**

We have been informed on good authority, that a robbery of novel character, was committed not long since in the county of Emanuel. A certain physician, whose name we do not recollect, and who is infirm and old, had been attending on the daughter of a Mr. & Mrs. Gregory. After the recovery of the patient, her father paid the Doctor for his professional services the sum of forty five dollars, which, with other collections which he had made, about the same time, amounted to seventy or eighty dollars.

While on his way home, and passing by a swamp, this infirm & aged son of Esculapius was accosted by a foe clad in no ordinary terror. It was no less than Mrs. Gregory, the mother of his late patient, as the doctor has since declared under the solemnity of an oath before a civil tribunal, habited in the attire of a warrior, her face well blacked, a musket upon her shoulder, and two or three pieces of pipe stems thrust out of her mouth. She advanced with the intrepidity of a Joan of Arc, seized his bridle rein with one hand, and with the other laid hold of the pocket which contained the money, and never relaxed her grasp till she tore away the pocket, and secured its contents. Mrs G. is now in Emanuel jail waiting the return of the superior court for her trial.

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## CONGRESS.

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### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday January 23.

The resolution moved by Mr. Plumer, on the 6th inst calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to this house such information as he may possess respecting the funds set apart by an act of the State of Maryland, dated Dec 26; 1791, for improving the port of Baltimore, and by an act of the State of Georgia, dated Feb. 10th, 1787, for clearing obstructions in the river Savannah, to which acts the assent of Congress was given March 17, 1800, and by subsequent acts continued to the present time—stating the amount of duties received under said acts, the manner in which they have been applied, and how far the objects therein contemplated have been accomplished—was taken up, and agreed to.

The orders of the day were then called up, when the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, [the Bankrupt Bill] Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Thursday, Jan 24.

Mr. Cannon rose to call the attention of the house to a resolution submitted by him some weeks ago, and now lying on the table. It would be recollected, he said, that on the reduction of the army by Congress at the last session, a different organization had been given to it by the Senate than was proposed by a large majority of the house—which change, he believed, would not have received the sanction of a majority of the house, but for the lateness of the period at which the bill, with this amendment, was returned from the Senate. The difference of the expence of maintaining the military establishment as at present organized, Mr. C. said, was vastly greater than it would have been if otherwise organized. He had for the information of the house, made an estimate, not only of the amount of public money which would be saved by reorganizing the army, but also of the probable number of officers that would be discharged if the army should be reorganized according to the resolution which he had moved, and now meant to call up. Mr. C. here proposed to state that, should Congress pursue the course which he proposed, the total number of officers of each grade disbanded, including both Infantry and Artillery, and excluding the General Staff, would be—

5 Colonels, salary of	\$2,400 each
5 Lieutenant Colonels	2,148
5 Majors	1,860

15 Field Officers in all.

5 Regimental quarter masters,	\$ 849 per a
5 Sergeant Majors,	849 do.
5 Quarter master sergeants,	849 do.
5 Adjutants,	120, additional taken from line
5 Paymasters,	1,908 per a

25 Of the Regimental Staff.

53 Captains—35 of Infantry \$1044 p annum, and 18 of artillery, \$1428 per a num.
71 First Lieutenants—35 of Infantry \$849, and 36 of artillery, at \$1176 per a num.
72 Second Lieutenants—35 of Infantry \$619, and 36 of artillery, at \$1176 per a num.
195 Commissioned Officers of companies and 549 Sergeants, Corporals, Artificers and Musicians, at an average of \$300 ea per annum

Making an aggregate number of 784 officers, to be disbanded, being surplus officers over the number which would be necessary when the army was properly organized. The whole amount per annum saved by this reorganization, would be \$28,390, leaving out of view the reduction of the General Staff, which, if included by a

portionable deduction, or that based on the house last session, would amount to the annual saving by the reorganization, to at least \$50,000 dollars.

The house having agreed to consider the resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reorganizing the regular army, so that companies into different corps contain the number of non-commissioned officers & privates they did previous to the reduction and organization made under the act of the last session of Congress; and that said committee enquire into the expediency of disbanding the supernumerary officers, and reducing the general staff.

Mr. Cooke said, he had rather that the resolution should not confine the committee to any specific alteration in the army.

Mr. Cannon modified his motion, so as to make the proposed inquiry general.

Thus modified, the resolution was agreed to.

Friday January 25.

**THE BANKRUPT BILL.**

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this bill, Mr. Taylor in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Mallory the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again—and the house adjourned till Monday.

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**The Saturday Magazine,**  
Containing Miscellaneous Selections from Foreign Magazines. Literary Intelligence, Scientific Notices; Record, Agricultural papers read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, Variety, Poetry—Being a continuation of the National Recorder. Published by Littel and Henry. No. 74, S. Second-st. Philadelphia—Price, \$5 per annum.

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*No. 27, of the Saturday's Magazine contains*  
Confessions of an English Opium Eater  
Stories of Crocodiles  
American Medals  
From the Memoir of Gaudencia de Lucca  
Mr Belzoni's Egyptian Antiquities  
Fatal Wedding  
Menzekoff  
A Strolling Company  
The good Story Teller  
The honour of Mograh Monoghan, a story  
Provincial Dialect  
Origin of Tea being used  
New Publications, &c.

Published Every Saturday at 5 dollars per annum—subscribers receive

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**To Hire,**  
*A Comfortable Hack and pair of excellent Horses.*

Gentlemen or ladies wishing to go journeys, or to make excursions abroad, are informed that they can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who constantly keeps a convenient Hack and pair of Horses, which he will hire by the day, week, or month. His driver is steady and careful. Apply at Mr Henry Price's.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has dissolved partnership with Mr. Henry Matthews.

ROBERT FROST  
Annapolis, Jan. 31.

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**A COACH**  
**FOR BALTIMORE**  
(Five times a Week.)

In addition to the regular line of three times a week, viz. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a PRIVATE COACH will run every Monday and Friday throughout the winter, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 8 o'clock, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoon.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line.

For seats please apply at Mr. George Shaw's Store, Church street.

Annapolis, Jan. 31, 1822

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**State of Maryland, sc.**  
*Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court.*  
January 1st, 1822.

On application by petition of Rebecca Watts, administratrix of Philip K. Watts, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette. Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills & A. County.

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**Notice is hereby given,**  
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip K. Watts, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of July next, or may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, 1st day of January 1822.

REBECCA WATTS, Adm'x.

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**REMOVAL.**  
**J. WATERS, & SON.**

Have removed their Saddle and Harness Manufactory, to the shop lately occupied by John N. Stewart, at Church street, where they offer for sale a handsome assortment of articles in their line, very low for cash, & hope to receive, (as they shall endeavor to merit,) a continuance of public patronage.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make payment before the first of March next.

Annapolis, Jan. 10, 1822.

**Collector's Sale.**  
Will be sold, for cash, at the Tavern of Mr. James Hunter, on Friday the 28th day of February next, the large three story Frame House, formerly occupied by Mrs. Janetta R. Stevens, deceased, as a Boarding House. Taken for city taxes due the Corporation of Annapolis for the year 1821. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. **ISAAC HOLLAND,** Coll. Corporation of Annapolis.  
Jan 24

**A Spy Glass**  
Was taken through mistake, or stolen, from the new Warehouse on the Dock. The wood work is covered with canvass, and secured with twine at the ends. It is of a large size, maker's name not recollected. The name of the subscriber is written at length on the canvass. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded, if requested  
**JOHN T. BARBER.**  
Jan 24. 3w.

**Wanted,**  
A Situation as Manager on a large Farm. Satisfactory recommendations can be produced. Any communication addressed to **ELIJAH RICKETTS,** at West Friendship, Anne Arundel county, will be attended to.  
Jan 24, 1822. 3w.

**For Sale,**  
**THE HOUSE AND LOT,**  
Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welchman, esq. Annapolis.  
**James McWhurn.**  
Jan. 17.

**Land for Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not, the first fair day hereafter,  
**A Tract of Land called "Wayson's Folly,"**  
Lying in the Swamp, in Anne Arundel county, containing six and six acres and two thirds, which was mortgaged by John Wayson to Nicholas Norton.  
This land has a dwelling house on it, at present in the occupation of Abraham Parkinson; the other improvements not known. It is celebrated for good fishing and fowling, and fine oysters. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with two sufficient sureties, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, and on the payment of the purchase money and the ratification of the sale, a deed will be given by the subscriber to the purchaser, and his heirs.  
**NICHOLAS GREWER, jun.** Trustee.  
Jan. 17. 1s.

**Private Sale.**  
The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, near Pig Point, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and plaster, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.  
Also,  
Several Valuable **SLAVES,** Girls and Boys. For terms apply to  
**John Weekes.**  
Jan. 17. 6w.

**Take Notice.**  
All persons are forewarned hunting or gunning, or trespassing in any manner, on Horn Point. As the subscribers have sustained considerable damage from such, they are determined to prosecute all offenders.  
**George Barber,**  
**John T. Barber.**  
Jan. 17. 7w.

**CABINET MAKING.**  
The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Machinery, and other materials, for carrying on the  
**Cabinet Making Business, &c.**  
Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankful received.  
He will likewise furnish and superintend  
**FUNERALS.**  
On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.  
He will also attend to the business of  
**Upholstering and Paper Hanging.**  
**JONATHAN NEEDON.**  
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822

**This is to give Notice**  
That the subscriber intends to apply by petition, in writing, to the honorable justices of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the 11th Monday in April next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel county and state of Maryland, known by the name "Bear Hills," "Benson's Reques," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert Lot," whereof all persons in any way concerned or interested are hereby desired to take notice.  
**Thomas Northington, of Md.**  
Dec. 20.



## AGRICULTURAL.

*Some Observations on the disease of the Morello Cherry, and Management of Trees.*

Read before the Agricultural Society of Bucks County, 30th July, and before the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, Oct. 23, 1821.

Sharon Butts County, Pennsylvania, 14th July 1821.

Sir—The premature decay of our trees, particularly those of the fruit bearing kinds, is indeed a matter of serious regret, and demands, our pointed attention. I hope that the important committee over which you preside, will, in their researches, make some discoveries that may prove of peculiar benefit to society. I consider it a privilege to belong to such a committee, and will most cheerfully throw in my little store of knowledge.

In most cases of decay that have come under my notice, I have found a collection of some kind of vermin, which I suppose to be the cause of disease; but on a more close examination, I am of opinion, that in some instances it is only the consequence, especially as relates to the morello cherry. The disease which has proved so fatal to that tree, is first observed by the formation of excrescences in the outer branches, and even in the stems of very young trees. In these excrescences are lodged a number of small whitish worms, which I took to be and I believe many others think is, the cause of the decay; but being informed that scoring the bark was useful, and the informer being unable to give any reason why it was so, I was induced to look further into the case whereupon I discovered, that the lumps or excrescences were formed about a month before the worms commenced their operations, and then they appeared to enter from the outside. Last year I selected for experiment two trees that stood near to each other: early in March I scored one of them, by making three incisions along the trunk, extending from the branches to near the root; the other I left undone. In the spring of the current year, that which was scored was free of disease; whilst that not scored was so affected that I thought it necessary to take the whole head off. Joshua Tyson, esq. of Montgomery county, has a tree of the large brown species, the trunk of which is about thirteen inches in diameter; it became much diseased in the year 1819; in the course of that year the bark opened along the trunk in a perpendicular direction, about six feet in length as if it had been scored; in 1820, the tree threw out new shoots from below the diseased parts, and assumed a healthy appearance, and during that year a ridge formed where the bark had been opened, jutting out an inch beyond the general round of the body; and in consequence of the tender state of the bark in that part, the ridge has this year increased, and it does appear that it will continue to do so, until relieved in other places by incisions. On another examination of the excrescences this season, I found the eggs of the insect laid on the outside, and that the worms actually make its way inwards. From these observations, I conclude that the decay of this valuable fruit tree is occasioned by a diseased state of the bark (being what is commonly termed bark-bound, obstructing the circulation of the sap), and that scoring at the proper season is an effectual remedy; at least it is harmless and easy. Whether I have chosen the best time for the operation remains to be proven; and if I am in the main right in my conclusion, it is a strong instance of the necessity of searching into causes, instead of being misled by mere effects.

It appears to me that the practice of trimming trees, so as to form the head several feet above the ground, is unnatural, although it is certainly attended with many conveniences, and on some occasions cannot be dispensed with, particularly where the ground is tilled; but such exposure of the stem is perhaps frequently the source of disease, especially in some of the delicate kinds of fruits, such as cherry, plum, peach, &c. I have now some peach trees growing on the north side of a board fence, which really look more flourishing than some others that are not so protected, and from this hint I would suggest the propriety of suffering the head

to form so near the ground as to shade the whole stem; or if trimmed up, to place a board, or tie straw or some other covering on the south side of each tree.

The application of soft soap, well scrubbed with a hard brush, has lately been highly spoken of; and the washing with lime or composition has long been practised; and also scraping and carrying the bark; all of which I believe to be useful, but each in rotation, or some change is probably best. A respectable member of our society has recommended the ringing or girdling of fruit trees, to force them into bearing. I have tried the experiment, and am satisfied that fruit was thereby produced. At the same time I am convinced that the trees are injured, and must therefore disapprove of the operation, and in lieu thereof I would decidedly prefer scoring, that is by making incisions into the bark lengthwise up the trunk, continuing if necessary along the principal branches.

In planting trees I would recommend your digging the holes of a size more than sufficient to receive the roots (the larger the better), but not too deep, especially if the soil is shallow and the subsoil clay; the earth thrown in should be completely pulverized and enriched, and if in the spring season, about half a bucket of water to each tree is very beneficial. After planting the more valuable or delicate kinds, I have thrown straw, leaves, or other litter around with great success; the litter keeps a continual moisture prevents the growth of other plants, and acts as a manure; but it should not be continued longer than autumn, as there would be danger of mice harbouring in it and barking the trees. Some persons stake their trees at the time of planting, and I think well of the practice for the first season; but the stakes should be removed by winter, otherwise the stem, either depending upon the support afforded by the stake, or for want of proper exercise, will not grow in proportion to the other parts, and will become too weak to sustain the head; for trees have an apparent consciousness, and will conform to the situation in which they are placed.

Yours, very respectfully,  
JAMES WORTH.

Mr. JAMES P. MORRIS, Chairman of the Committee on Fruit and Forest Trees.

**BEES.**  
Our cruel mode of taking honey by destroying the innocent and beautiful insects which produce it, can no longer be defended by the plea of necessity. A late traveller in the northern part of India describes the following easy method, by which the honey gatherers there effect their purpose. A hollow tree, or an earthen pot, is built into the wall of a house, or out house, with apertures externally, through which the bees enter and go out. The internal end of this hive can be opened or shut at pleasure by various simple contrivances, a sliding door is one. In the centre of the hive there is a valve, when the hive is full and the honey is to be taken, a great noise is made at the inner extremity. This drives the bees out; the valve is then closed, and the honey is taken out at the sliding door.

### BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir—Among the number of receipts in your useful paper, allow me to add the following, perhaps not generally known:

The batter of buckwheat frequently sours from being made over night, and the house-keeper is disappointed in having good cakes. To remedy this evil, add a little powdered magnesia, which will be found to correct it entirely, if added fifteen minutes before baking.

A Subscriber.

From the Young Boy.

"He that by the plough would thrive,  
Himself must either hold or drive."

To encourage and foster agriculture it is necessary to draw a line of distinction between the well disposed and industrious farmer, who is an ornament to society, and the idle trappings of the modern dandy, who by his habits is the bane of society.

If I may be allowed an allegory, I will just sketch a fabulous story of the Cricket and the Bee; the bee having ever been considered the emblem of industry.

The Cricket went to the Bee one winter's day to ask for subsistence, to sustain life through the winter. The Bee's answer was bold and conclusive, cold as the very ice of Norway, he told the Cricket as he had sung all summer, he might dance all winter; he would give him none of his earnings.

The idle and profligate dandy, perhaps driving a borrowed horse, and with a solitary shilling in his pocket, will scoff and sneer at the industrious farmer, when he sees him raise a dust in his field by the labour of his hands and the sweat of his face, in obedience to the divine command.

The farmer, however, will summon the noblest resolution of man. He will rise early in the morning, and diligently pursue his labour with cheerfulness and energy, until he has secured his rich golden crops, and filled his barns and granaries; his cellar abounding with the best of cider, besides a plentiful store of other necessaries of life. After turning off the surplus produce of fat cattle, swine, &c. he fills his wood house with fuel for the winter. He can then sit down in peace with his smiling family, amid a circle of friends, without any fear of sheriffs or jails.

But he will often be interrupted by idle and moneyless dandies, for want of silver fleeces to keep them from the cold; and provisions to sustain life. He can then, with a degree of propriety, recite to them the above fabulous story of the cricket and bee.

The wise man informs us, "The profit of the earth is to all; the King himself is served by the field." "The sleep of a labouring man is sweet; let him eat and drink and enjoy the good of his labour."

By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and through the idleness of the hands, the house drops down." So shall thy poverty come, and thy want like an armed man." "In the morning sow thy seed, and thou mayest have a plentiful harvest." "The hand of the diligent shall bear rule, but the slothful shall be under tribute." "Pride goes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

### Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of

Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed,

At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

G & J. BARBER

January 17.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber,  
John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17.

### REMOVAL.

WM. R. THOMPSON,

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his

BOOT & SHOE

Manufactory to the Shop one door below Mr. J. Weedon's dwelling house, and opposite the Post Office, in Church-street, where they can be accommodated in the first style, or in such manner as they may think proper to direct. While thankful for the encouragement he has received in time past, he solicits a continuance of the same.

He has furnished himself with a stock of leather of a superior quality, and has engaged in his service several first rate workmen.

Annapolis,  
Jan. 3, 1822.



### A COACH

FOR BALTIMORE

Commenced running on Tuesday first January, and will continue through the winter on Tuesdays and Saturdays, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Barham's Hotel the same afternoons.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line.

For seats please apply at Geo. Shaw's store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan. 3.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffly election to be held in 1824.

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

### PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday the 1st day of February next, on the premises, a Farm on the head of Severn, containing about three hundred acres of land. This farm binds on the public road, leading from Baltimore to Annapolis, the dwelling house and out houses are large and commodious, having been heretofore used as a Tavern, and well known by the name of Mrs. Urkhardt's Tavern. The land is well wooded and adjoins Severn River. The subscriber will also offer at the same time and place, part of a tract of land, called Abington, containing about fifty seven and 3/4 acres. On this land there is a dwelling house and other necessary out houses.

There will also be sold at the afore said time stock of various kinds, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Also for a term of years, six negro girls, from 10 to 16 years of age. The terms which will be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale.

ANNA CAMBRILL.

Jan. 10.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber,

John T. Barber,

Adam Miller,

John Miller, jr.

Annapolis, 5th Oct 1821

### NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER, Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS, offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates.

Oct. 11, 1821.

### State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

December 20th, 1821.

On application by petition of Baruch Fowler, administrator of the estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and American Baltimore.

THOMAS H. HALL,

Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non of the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December 1821.

BARUCH FOWLER,

Adm'r. D. B. N.

Dec 27.

### PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

## Reduced Prices.

The subscriber, in consequence of the reduced prices of the materials determined to make a corresponding reduction in his prices. Hereafter charges will be—

For Cutting Hair, 12 1/2 cts.

Shaving, 6 1/2 cts.

Except in cases where gentlemen require him to attend at their lodgings in such cases his former prices will be adhered to. JAMES HOLLAND, Church-st. Annapolis, Dec. 20

## REMOVAL.

GEORGE M. NEIR—TAILOR, Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop,

One door below the Post Office,

Where he has on hand a general supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Nov. 8.

### NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Marriott,

Lockerman,

J. Forrest,

Allen &

Dennis,

By order,

Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.

Dec. 13 1821

### Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the Sheriffly of said county at the election of October 1824.

### JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,

PRICE—\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

### Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish

DINNERS & SUPPERS,

of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to favour him with a call.

I GRAMMER.

P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of Pepper's Best Philadelphia Beer.

December 6, 1821.

### NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

By order,

Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.

Dec. 13, 1821

### Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD,

Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour,

clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers

and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city.

Likewise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat,

Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their business.

H. H. W.

Sept. 13.

### Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price \$2.00

The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments ingrafted thereon

Oct. 25.

### ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for cash. For further particulars inquire at this office.

Jan. 17.